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NEW PARK ON EAST SIDE

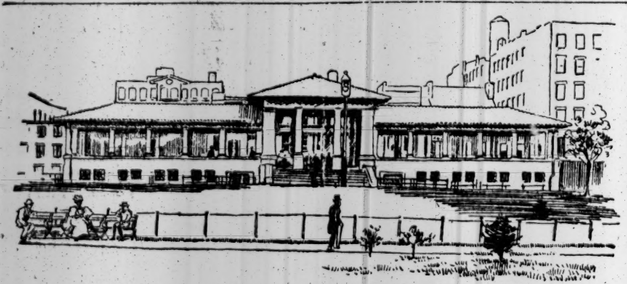
MAYOR STRONG OPENS THE ONE AT CORLEARS HOOK.

Ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, Who Fathered the Bill to Open the Park Has Another "Proudest Moment in My Life"—Commissioner Cruger Presides, and Samuel McMillan, Smith Ely, and Others Speak.

Corlears Hook Park was formally opened last night to the public by the Mayor and other city officials. The spot where the renowned Anthony the Trumpeter passed in quiet the disappointed later years of a remarkable life, and famous in more recent years as the site of Maggie Murphy's home, is now one of the finest parks in the city. It occupies more than nine acres, overlooking the waters of the East River, which at this point broaden into the Wallabout, on the Brooklyn shore of which is the navy yard.

The park is now nearly complete, and in it is the handsomest and the most costly "shelter," or "overlook," of which any of the city's parks can boast. It was finished two weeks ago, and the Park Department paid for it $37,000. It is of semi-Grecian architecture, with many shapely columns and a fine floor.

It was the scene last night of the ceremonies attending the transfer of the park to the people—for, as Park Commissioner Samuel McMillan said to the throngs of Corlears Hook: "The park is yours. Enjoy it."



Shelter at Corlears Hook Park.
Erected in the New Public Playground, Which Was Opened Last Night.

Mayor Strong was there, as were the Park Commissioners and all of the east side celebrities, including Timothy J. Campbell, who said, as he has said before: "This is the proudest moment of my life." The ex-Congressman was among the speakers, and when President Cruger of the Department of Parks introduced him, he stepped to the front, and waved his handkerchief to the lads and lassies and their mothers and fathers, and the band played, while the crowd cheered.

Mrs. Campbell talked with Mayor Strong and ex-Mayor Smith Ely while her husband told his former constituents how he had introduced the bill providing for the park in the Assembly in 1888, and how it was killed in the Senate; how he ran for the Senate in 1884, expressly to get through the pet measure, and succeeded, and how Grover Cleveland, then Governor, signed the bill. Nine years dragged by before the actual work was begun. Then the ex-Congressman thanked Mayor Strong and the Park Commissioners for having pushed the work to completion at last, and Ledernaus's band accompanied the cheering that followed the speech.

Mayor Strong was late in arriving. It was after 9 o'clock when he got there, and he had a hard time getting through the crowds that had turned out for the occasion. He found a gay scene awaiting him. The leaders of the Seventh Ward, including a scattering of local statesmen, occupied seats on the floor of the shelter. Col. Waring was already there and had been recognized and cheered. Then there were also the Rev. Father McGinley of St. Rose's Roman Catholic Church, the Rev. William M. Donnell, Chaplain of the Twenty-second Regiment, whose spiritual charge is on the east side; Assemblyman James A. Donnelly, Alderman Clancy, J. Wesley Jacobus, Ignatius J. Campbell, Assemblyman Joseph Schulam, John Collins, F. A. Spencer, Major Clinton B. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment, Thomas Dowd, John Galvin, Robert Hubbard, B. F. Downing, Frederick A. Germann, John Overbeck, Coroner Fitzpatrick, Joan S. Murphy, and Senator J. F. Ahearn. The shelter was brilliantly lighted and hung with the National colors. Its white pillars reflected the torches of the bandstand erected at the foot of the broad stone steps in front. Behind it on two sides loomed the palisaded tenements. Beyond, the deep river reflected the lights of passing craft.

Commissioner Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger opened the meeting and told of the progress of the work, saying that this was but one of three parks to be opened this Summer, the others being at Houston and Stanton Streets, and at Division and Essex Streets.

When Mr. Cruger introduced the Mayor there was such cheering that the Mayor gave up the attempt to speak to the crowd. Turning to those on the platform, he said: "I will ordain the park to you. Those outside will ordain it for themselves. I am happy to have this opening occur while I am in the Mayor's chair. I hereby turn it over to you."

The Mayor was followed by Commissioner McMillan, who said, among other things, that he had noticed with much regret the obstruction of the streets about the park with trucks. An effort, he said, would be made to have this evil ended, and, if necessary, the Legislature would be asked to place South Street and Corlears Street, which border the park on the water side, under the jurisdiction of the Park Department. Five hundred seats had been ordered, he said, and would soon be placed in the park.

Ex-Congressman Campbell, Park Commissioner Smith Ely, the Rev. Mr. Dunnell, and Father McGinley followed with brief addresses. The last named said that he had preached for twenty-three years to the tenants of the land now taken by the park, but he felt sure that his brother, Mr. Dunnell, would agree that the park, with its green plots and pure air and poetic and historic associations, would do almost as much good to their flocks as had their preaching.

Before the band played "Home, Sweet Home," President Cruger announced that concerts would be given every Monday night for thirteen weeks.

The ground occupied by the park cost the city about $1,500,000. The improvements cost about $200,000.

Teeth Knocked Out by a Sword.

A regiment of the Germania Schuetzen Bund, consisting of the First, Sixth, and Seventh Battalions, paraded through Union Hill yesterday. While passing through Bergenline Avenue a team driven by Patrick Carney and owned by Henry Brothers, contractors, became unmanageable, and before Carney could get them under control they forced their way through the line. One of the paraders kicked one of the horses as the team passed. William Reimer, agent for Henry Brothers, remonstrated with the man for his cruelty, and another parader struck him on the face with the flat of his sword. The blow broke the sword and knocked out four of Reimer's teeth. An attempt was made to arrest Reimer's assailant, but he was rescued by his companions. When the matter was placed before the officers of the band last night, they promised that Reimer's assailant should be surrendered to-day.

"Hungry Joe" Comes to Town.

"Hungry Joe," the celebrated bunko man, whose correct name is Francis J. Alvany, appeared yesterday at Police Headquarters and introduced himself to Capt. O'Brien, Chief of the Detective Bureau. He promised Capt. O'Brien to lead a straight life. He has recently been released from the Maryland Penitentiary after serving a nine years' sentence.

MR. DE WITT MARRIES MRS. LANGLEY

Decrees of Divorce Were Lately Granted Against Them Both.

William C. De Witt, for many years Corporation Counsel in Brooklyn, and at the present time a member of the Greater New-York Commission, was quietly married Saturday evening in the parsonage of the Church of Our Father, Lefferts Place, near Grand Avenue, to Mara Bell Shepard-Langley, formerly the wife of Major William H. Langley.

The fact that the marriage had taken place was not known until the marriage notice appeared in the papers yesterday afternoon. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Pease, the pastor of the church. The only persons present were Mr. Shepard and Miss Shepard, the father and sister of the bride. After the ceremony the party went to the Oriental Hotel, at Manhattan Beach, where they will remain for the present.

Major Langley is well known in yachting, driving, and military circles, and was the owner of the yacht Comet. Mr. De Witt was frequently his guest on short cruises. The Major sued his wife for a divorce, and it caused considerable talk in social circles both in this city and in Brooklyn, but a verdict was found for the defendant.

Major Langley then went to South Dakota, where he secured a divorce from Mrs. Langley on the ground of abandonment. This was only a few months ago. Several months ago Mrs. De Witt secured a divorce from her husband, their troubles dating back for twenty years. Mr. De Witt did not oppose the divorce, and consequently there was no scandal.

Mr. De Witt made ample provision for his wife and daughter.

After Major Langley's troubles he gave up his magnificent home on Pierrepont Street, and lived at the Waldorf, in this city.

The Langleys had three children. They are now in the possession of their mother, but Major Langley, who is a millionaire, has made provision for their support. The Major was one of the best-known clubmen in Brooklyn, and was frequently in the company of Mr. De Witt.

FOUND $4,346 IN THE STREET.

Young Joseph Miller Promptly Gave the Money to a Policeman.

While hastening through Church Street yesterday morning, near Cortlandt, Joseph Miller of 155 Second Street, struck a package on the sidewalk with his foot. Looking down, he saw a one-hundred-dollar bill protruding from the package.

Without stopping to examine the package further, Miller, who is seventeen years old, hurried with it to Policeman Slogan, who was near by, and said:

"Here is some money I found. You take care of it. I have got to go on an errand."

The policeman, however, took the boy to the Church Street Station. There it was discovered that the envelope bore the name of the New-York Carbon Works of 39 Cortlandt Street. Word was sent to the address given, and John S. Silver, President of the concern, hurried to the station house and claimed the money after properly identifying it.

There were in the package $4,346.75 in bills and checks. There were three one-thousand-dollar bills, two one-hundred-dollar bills, $200 in tens, and the balance in checks.

Mr. Silver said the money had been lost by a clerk on his way to a bank to deposit it. The clerk had just returned to the office badly frightened. In place of slipping the envelope into his inside vest pocket, he had unwittingly put it between his vest and shirt, so that it fell to the sidewalk. Mr. Silver told the lucky finder to call at his office later in the afternoon, when he would be well rewarded for his honesty. Mr. Silver said he would rather not state for publication what reward he intended to give the lad.

When asked why he did not keep the money Miller, who works at 47 Vesey Street, said: "Because I did not want to do such a thing."

Rolled Off the Trolley Fender.

William O'Donnell, four years old, of 48 Amity Street, Brooklyn, attempted to cross Columbia Street at Amity Street yesterday. Trolley Car 4,303 of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad struck the little fellow. He fell upon the fender, but rolled off and under the car. He was dragged for several feet, and when the car was stopped it was found that he was wedged in under the motor box. Ambulance Surgeon Webster of the Long Island College Hospital was summoned. He found the little fellow suffering with a compound fracture of the leg, two broken ribs, and a depressed fracture of the skull. He was taken to the hospital.

G. W. Scott's Chinchin Capsized.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 22.—The boat that sunk off Premium Point last evening during the squall was the catboat Chinchin, owned by G. W. Scott of the Larchmont Yacht Club and the New-York Athletic Club. Mr. Scott and a sailor were on board. The wind struck the vessel with its sails up. The boat turned over and sank, leaving only the topmast above water. The men clung to the mast until rescued by the crew of the yacht, Ariel. Col. Daniel Appleton and Charles Appleton saw the accident from the veranda of their house and went to the assistance of Mr. Scott in a naphtha launch.

Drop in the Price of Sugar.

Reductions in the price of refined sugars were made yesterday aggregating 3-16 of a cent per pound. This decline was caused by reports of the demoralization of the European sugar markets. Cables from London were received here yesterday alleging that the sugar markets of Europe were in a bad way, with the price of beets at the lowest point touched within a year. There was considerable trading in the sugar refining certificates on the New-York Stock Exchange during the day, and the price fell from 121⅞ to 119, recovering a fraction or so just before the close.

Gold and Silver for Europe.

The withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury for shipment to Europe on The Trave today aggregate $750,000. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. will send $[illegible]000 and L. Von Hoffman & Co. will send $350,000. The New-York agents of a big Canadian bank withdrew $100,000 in gold coin from the Sub-Treasury. The steamship Trave will also take out the following shipments of silver: By Timmerman & Farshay 185,000 ounces; Handy & Harman 210,000 ounces, and Muller, Schall & Co. 25,000 ounces.

Arrested by the Venezuelans.

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, June 22.—It is learned here that Mr. Harrison, a British official, while overseeing a number of laborers who were employed in making a road from Barima to Cuyuni, was arrested on June 15 on an order from Caracas and taken to the Venezuelan station opposite Yuruan. The arrest has caused much excitement among the British here, who look to Great Britain to take immediate action in the matter.

HANNA MEETS M'KINLEY

THE SILENT CANDIDATE'S MANAGER MAKES A VISIT TO CANTON.

No Demonstration on the Occasion—Col. Fred Grant Among the Visitors to the Republican Leader—A Colored Admirer Asks Places of Profit for Her Son and Two Daughters—Campaign Headquarters Selected.

CANTON, Ohio, June 22.—Major McKinley found nothing this morning to engage his attention, save the mail, which had accumulated over Sunday. The newspaper mail has developed as rapidly as the letter mail, and the daily receipts would fill a big packing box, while the letters average probably 1,000. As yet they are generally messages of congratulation merely. A number addressed in the Major's care for strangers give him some indication of visitors in the near future. Most of them are unknown to him.

Abner McKinley, who spent Saturday and Sunday in Canton en route from St. Louis to New-York, left for the latter place this afternoon, expecting to return in time to meet the Committee of Notification here on Monday next. Gen. R. H. Hastings and family also left to-day to visit friends in Northern Ohio.

An elderly colored woman called on Major McKinley to-day, and put in an application for the appointment to places of profit, if not trust, of her son and two daughters. The application was received and filed.

The room which has been occupied as an office for the last six months by the Major and Mr. Boyle, his private secretary, was dismantled to-day, and the furniture was removed to a business block down town, where Mr. Boyle will have his quarters, Major McKinley, with a stenographer, keeping his office at home.

By express this morning came a unique portrait of the candidate, which he greatly prized. It was etched on a sheet of tin, 13 by 30 inches in size, set in a frame of the same material, underneath which were the words: "This sheet of tin was rolled and coated by Gov. McKinley, at the United States Iron and Tin Plate Works, on the occasion of the McKeesport Centennial Celebration, Sept. 13, 1894."

Major McKinley met his famous manager, M. A. Hanna, to-day for the first time since the triumphal conclusion of his labors of the last six months at St. Louis last Thursday. There was nothing theatrical or demonstrative about the meeting. Mr. Hanna came down on the Valley Railroad in his private car, accompanied by Mrs. Hanna, Henry Clay Evans of Chattanooga, Mr. Hobart's most formidable opponent for the second place on the ticket nominated at St. Louis; Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant of New-York, Mr. William Osborne, a cousin of the Major, and ex-Police Commissioner of Boston; Messrs. Myron T. Herrick and Sylvester Everett of Cleveland.

Major McKinley was at the station, and met his guests in the car. The greeting to and from Mr. Hanna was marked with a cordial grasp of the hand.

The Major said: "I am glad to see you," and Mr. Hanna responded: "Major, I am glad to see you."

Major McKinley took Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. Grant, and Mr. Evans with him in the family carriage, and, driven by the staid old white horse, they proceeded sedately and securely to the house. The other gentlemen used public conveyances.

Mr. Evans said he thought the Republicans had more than a fighting chance in Tennessee this year.

After lunch Mr. Hanna came out on the porch with the other visitors and chatted most affably with the newspaper men who make that their camping place. But he did not say much. He talked entertainingly of the early history of the northeastern part of Ohio. He recalled the fact that Thomas C. Platt was from Canton, and that Edwin M. Stanton's people came from Columbiana County. It developed in the course of the talk that Mr. Hanna and Mr. McKinley were friends of much longer relationship than has been popularly supposed.

Mr. Hanna said that the members of the Committee on Notification would gather in Cleveland and visit Canton on next Monday. The National Committee, he said, would select the headquarters.

The most interesting, if not most important, day passed by Major McKinley since he entered upon his career as a Presidential candidate, closed this evening with the visit of a delegation of 250 citizens of Zanesville and Muskingum County. They came under the auspices of the Business Men's Republican Club of that city. The visitors, in their march from the station to Major McKinley's residence, were joined by thousands of townspeople. Congressman Van Voorhis spoke for the Muskingum people, and congratulated the candidate and the country.

Major McKinley was received with cheers as he mounted a chair to respond. His remarks were on this occasion chiefly notable for his first reference in any of his speeches to the financial plank in the platform, when he said that "when we give a full day's work, we are entitled to be paid in a full dollar." He said:

It appears to me that I have heard these voices before. [Laughter, and a voice, "That's right."] I am very glad to meet my fellow-citizens of Muskingum County. I have many times been greeted by great audiences in the City of Zanesville, in your county, and this is the first opportunity I have had to welcome you all to my own home. I bid you warm and generous welcome here to-night.

We have had some experience in the last three year and a half; experience has superseded prophecy, and cold facts have taken the place of predictions. We all know more than we knew three years and a half ago, and we are all ready and anxious to get back to the period of 1892, when this country was enjoying its highest prosperity, with the largest domestic trade it ever enjoyed, and the largest foreign trade with the nations of the world. We want to get back to that policy, my fellow-citizens, which will give to us work and wages, give to agriculture a home market and a good foreign market, which was opened up by the reciprocity legislation of the Republican Party.

We have come to appreciate that protective tariffs are better than idleness, and that wise tariff legislation is more businesslike than debts and deficiencies, and all feel that the sooner we can change that policy which increases the debts of the Government to the policy of "paying as we go," the sooner we will reach individual and National prosperity.

And, my countrymen, there is another thing the people are determined upon, and that is that a full day's work must be paid in a full dollar. [Cries of "Good" and loud cheers.] I thank Congressman Van Voorhis, and through him all the clubs of every name, (for they are all Republicans this year,) for their cordial visit, and for their promise of support. I will be glad to meet each and every one of you personally and grasp your hand. [Tremendous cheers.]

Major McKinley was presented to the visitors by President Logan of the Business Men's Club, and when they had all shaken hands they marched back to the station.

HONORS TO MR. HOBART.

A Grand Demonstration for Him in Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., June 22.—This city turned out almost every man, woman, and child within its borders to-night to do honor to Garret A. Hobart. Such a demonstration was never seen here before. The scenes of last Thursday night, when the news came that Hobart had been nominated, were outdone, and so were those of Saturday night, when he returned from St. Louis.

The whole town was brightly illuminated, and red fire enough was burned to keep the principal streets constantly as light as day, if a little off color. Fireworks were set off at 8 o'clock, and at midnight the supply had not run out, and those having them in charge seemed determined not to stop until everything in sight had been burned.

Fifteen thousand persons congregated in and about the Armory to greet the most

Continued on Page 5.

ACTOR MACCREADY KILLED.

Thrown from His Carriage in a Runaway at Hilton, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., June 22.—James MacCready, formerly an actor well known in the West, was instantly killed this afternoon about 5:30 o'clock in a runaway accident at Hilton. Mr. MacCready for the last five years has kept the Hilton Hotel, from in front of which the racers in the usual Irvington-Millburn road races start. He was known to most of the wheelmen in the Metropolitan districts, and catered to them.

This afternoon he caused to be harnessed a fast mustang he owned. His intention was to drive his wife to the home of her mother, Mrs. Amelia Barr, at Vailsburg. When the horse was brought to the front of the hotel the stableman could hardly hold him. Mrs. MacCready was afraid to get in, and her husband entered the carriage and drove about 200 yards up the avenue, with the intention of quieting the fractious little animal. He apparently succeeded, as the horse went quietly enough for the last portion of the distance. When turned about, the mustang ran away and made a dash for the hotel, despite the efforts of the driver to restrain him. In front of the hotel the animal dashed into the gutter and brought the carriage against a telephone pole. The carriage was wrecked and Mr. MacCready was thrown out. He struck his head against the pole and fell into the gutter.

John J. Gavin, one of the bartenders, had witnessed the accident, and ran out and picked up his employer. Gavin carried him to the porch, but when he laid the body down Mr. MacCready was dead. He gasped but once or twice after striking. Dr. Bushnell of Irvington was summoned. He found that the dead man had sustained a fracture of the skull, a broken neck, and had his left arm fractured. The mustang ran under the hotel sheds, and stood there until he was secured.

Mr. MacCready left the stage about five years ago. About his last work on the stage was in support of Nellie McHenry. He previously starred as the head of the MacCready Dramatic Company, an organization well known in the West. He was at that time supported by Miss Stella Barr, whom he married last February. He was about forty-five years old. He was born in Brooklyn. The Newark Lodge of Elks, of which he was a member, will take charge of the funeral.

TORTURED A WOMAN WITH FIRE.

Robbers Had Beaten Her Husband Almost to Death.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., June 22.—Milton Rolley, an aged pensioner, drew $600 from a bank with which to pay off the balance due on his home, seven miles from this city.

Soon after arriving home, two men drove up to his residence, called the old man out, and requested him to go at once to the bedside of his daughter, who, they said, had been taken suddenly ill and was then dying. Rolley hurried to the barn for his horse, leaving his wife preparing supper. On opening the barn Rolley was knocked down, his skull crushed, and four ribs broken. The robbers examined his pockets without finding the money. They went to the house.

Mrs. Rolley refused to inform them where the money was. They forced her to do so by holding her over a natural gas fire. The money, $570, was found under the carpet. Rolley will die, and there are but little hopes of his wife's recovery.

CANNOT SEE VANDERBILT BOOKS.

Mr. Brown of Chicago Means to Sue the Estate for $2,000,000.

Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision denying the motion of William H. Brown of 4,306 Oakenwald Avenue, Chicago, to be permitted to inspect the books of the late Commodore Vanderbilt. Brown is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. He desired to see the books preparatory to bringing suit against the Vanderbilt estate for $2,000,000.

The suit is based on the transfer by his father of three steamships to Commodore Vanderbilt in consideration of a loan of $120,000, under condition that when the ships had earned that amount of money with interest they should be returned.

Mr. Brown claims that the ships, after they repaid the loan, were retained by Commodore Vanderbilt. The suit is for the value of the ships and accrued interest.

FIVE WERE PROBABLY KILLED.

Sudden Collapse of a Frame Building in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—By the collapse of a three-story frame building on the corner of Fifth Street and Mint Avenue, this afternoon, three people were killed outright and eleven others were more or less seriously injured. At least two more victims are known to be in the ruins.

The building was occupied as a restaurant on the lower floor, while the second and third stories were utilized as a lodging house. Samuel O'Keefe, the owner of the premises, was recently informed that the foundation was defective, and on the advice of an architect the ground had been entirely dug away from beneath the building in order that new underpinning might be set in. Owing to some mismanagement on the part of the contractors, the structure was left insufficiently supported, and the collapse resulted. The ruins took fire directly after the accident occurred, but the flames were subdued with little difficulty.

An unknown woman, who was passing by the building at the time of the collapse, was struck by falling timbers and instantly killed. The mangled remains of an old man, which have not yet been identified, were removed from the top of the wreckage, together with the body of an unknown man, an occupant of the lodging house. The employes and guests of the restaurant, eleven in number, have all been rescued. Some of them are seriously injured. It is known beyond doubt that two, or possibly more, people are still buried in the débris. The work of rescue is being rapidly carried on, and at this hour (8 P. M.) it is believed the death list will not exceed six.

Col. Colt Must Stand Trial Again.

COLUMBUS, June 22.—Judge Festus Walters, sitting at Circleville, has refused to permit Attorney General Monnet, acting under special resolution of the General Assembly, to enter a nolle prosequi to the remaining indictments against Col. A. B. Colt, of the State militia, growing out of the Washington Court House riots, and he will now have to stand trial on those charges. The decision is based upon the ground that the action of the Legislature in adopting this resolution was a usurpation of judicial functions.

Dry Goods and Chemical Firms Fail.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 22.—The Seashols Dry Goods Company made an assignment to the Louisville Trust Company this afternoon. The assets are estimated at $115,000 and the liabilities at $73,000.

ERIE, Penn., June 22.—The Erie Chemical Company fell into the hands of the Sheriff today on an execution for $40,000 in favor of the Marine National Bank of Erie. The failure was precipitated by a small New-York creditor, who asked the court for a receiver.

New-York Woman Found Dead.

DENVER, June 22.—A woman of about thirty-five years of age was found dead this morning in a room of the St. James Hotel. She had registered as Mrs. A. P. Brown, New-York; but nothing to verify this fact was found in her effects, among which were a handsome gold watch with a long chain of fine links and an expired round-trip ticket from New-York to Niagara Falls. Whether death was due to heart failure or suicide cannot be determined.

Young Woman Falls Dead.

Miss Maloney of 510 East Eleventh Street, fell dead in Manhattan Square, near the Museum of Natural History late yesterday afternoon. She was walking through the square with her mother. The young woman's body was taken to the Arsenal in Central Park. Death, it is thought, was due to the heat, or to a rupture of a blood vessel.

THIS WEEK WILL DECIDE

THE BORDER STATE DEMOCRATS TO SPEAK AT ONCE.

Shifting of the Pivot from New-York to the Middle States—Test of the Temper of the Silver Men in Ohio and Indiana—Strong Influences for Harmony Are at Work—Protest of Texas and Illinois Sound-Money Democrats.

This will be the most interesting and important week for Democrats, so far as State Conventions are concerned. It will probably decide whether the silver wing of the party shall carry everything with a high hand at Chicago, or shall be brought to listen to reason and to take a course that will not alienate the powerful Democrats of the great Eastern States.

The week derives its importance from the fact that the conventions in many of the most important States have been delayed until the last moment. The leaders in New-York, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Georgia, Wisconsin, and other States appeared to take the view that they would gain much by waiting until the drift of sentiment in the Democratic Party had manifested itself before they took action.

Four State Conventions will meet to-day. The Altgeld silver convention of Illinois will be held at Peoria. The Ohio Convention will be held at Columbus, the Wisconsin Convention at Milwaukee, and the Texas sound-money convention at Austin. While these conventions are holding their second-day sessions to-morrow, the New-York Democrats will meet at Saratoga and the Indiana Democrats at Indianapolis. Thursday Georgia Democrats will meet at Macon and North Carolina Democrats at Raleigh.

All these conventions will be interesting, but the most significant will be those of Indiana and Ohio. A fair test of the temper of the silver men will be given by them. In each State the silver men have control of the convention; in Ohio by a tremendous majority, in Indiana by a sufficient majority to carry out an extreme programme, if the leaders should decide upon it.

Efforts to bring about harmony, however, are to receive prominence in both conventions. In Indiana, Gov. Claude Matthews, who expects to be presented as a silver candidate for President, is using all his influence to gain some concessions for the gold minority, which has made a gallant fight in the State, but has been defeated. Gov. Matthews, who has been popular with both factions of the party, personally and as Governor of the State, would like to enter the canvass with all Democrats supporting him. Therefore, he is using all his personal influence with the silver members of the party in the interest of conservative action and consequent harmony. He asks that the gold minority receive some representation on the delegation to the Chicago Convention.

In Ohio the conservative elements have been endeavoring to secure an agreement on Gov. Campbell, who has represented conservative ideas on finance, but has announced his intention to support the platform and nominee of the Chicago Convention. He deprecates the spread of the silver craze and would favor a platform pledging the party to bimetallism, but to a maintenance of the credit of the Government until the consent of the great commercial nations be secured. The supporters of Gov. Campbell wish to put him before the Chicago Convention as the Ohio candidate, as a man who could be supported by both wings of the party.

In both instances is seen the radical nature of the silver craze will be made. If the silver men decline to make any concessions, and carry through their extreme programme without listening to reason, the result will be significant in its bearing on the more important battle to be waged at Chicago.

The conventions of the week will also lay emphasis on an important fact that has been brought forward this year. New-York is not considered a pivotal State. The pivot has shifted to Chicago and Illinois, in spite of the adoption of the Great New-York idea and the assurance that the metropolis will be put far beyond the possibility of successful competition from Chicago.

Interest in the campaign for silver and in the McKinley campaign has centred in the group of States that surround Illinois. New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland this year are classed with the New-England States and regarded as the Eastern division, pledged in one case for the gold standard and in the other against the nomination of McKinley. Sectional lines have been drawn in the South and West, and in these border States, where the West, South, and East meet, have been fought out the decisive battles of the two parties. As Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky decided the issue for McKinley, so they will decide the issue for or against sound money.

A peculiar indication of this is seen in the reversal of conditions in Illinois and New-York. Four years ago the New-York Democrats seemed hopelessly divided. Senator Hill had held his "snap" convention at Saratoga, and the State Democracy had revolted and held another convention, at which they elected a contesting delegation. Illinois was harmonious. The leaders had reconciled their differences and carried a delegation to the convention with no thought of a contest.

This year the New-York Democrats are working in harmony. Tammany and its old foe have joined issues in the interest of the gold standard. William C. Whitney, who defeated Senator Hill four years ago, will strike hands with him this year and go into the fight for sound money with him. Illinois Democrats will be split as badly as the New-York Democrats were in 1892. Already two organizations are in the field. The sound-money men have organized in opposition to the arbitrary methods of the Altgeld machine and the free-silver convention held to-day will be followed by one which will declare for gold.

Another protest against the arbitrary measures of the silver men will be registered in Texas. The State administration, led by Gov. Culberson, took up the silver craze as a popular movement and made it part of the Democratic faith by exacting from voters at the primaries a pledge for it. The sound-money men revolted, organized another Democratic Party, and will make a contest at Chicago against the Populistic delegates of the free-silver wing of the party.

The Wisconsin Convention will undoubtedly declare for gold, following the good example set by Minnesota. The large conservative elements in those States have shown little disposition to be stampeded for the silver heresy. In Georgia the silver men will probably apply the unit rule and send a solid silver delegation to Chicago. The North Carolina Convention will probably instruct for silver, and, in addition, instruct the delegates to vote for Vice President Stevenson for President.

South to Make High-Grade Cottons.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—The Manufacturers' Record reports that a 10,000-spindle mill will be built at Gaffney, S. C., to spin fine numbers from 100s to 150s, and to be woven into all kinds of fancy cotton goods. This will be the first mill built in the Southern States to manufacture such a grade of goods as this, and it is regarded as the beginning of a movement which will result in the South's taking a prominent place in the manufacture of the highest grade of cotton goods.

Cab Upset in Broadway.

A private hansom cab containing a woman, while crossing Broadway at Twenty-seventh Street, was upset about 9 o'clock last evening, and the occupant was thrown out. She escaped unhurt, as did the driver. The cab was badly damaged. The Broadway cable cars were delayed for ten minutes while the cab was being righted. The driver refused to say who owned the cab or to say who the occupant was.

Indicted, Though in Their Graves.

Among the saloon keepers indicted by the Hudson County Grand Jury at Jersey City last week for selling liquor on Sunday were William Carey and William Morris of Harrison. Constable Joseph Locke was sent to Harrison yesterday to notify them to appear and give bail. He found that Morris and Carey were both dead, and that each had been dead more than a month at the time he was charged with selling liquor in violation of the law.

RUSSELL WILL GO TO CHICAGO

Will Use His Best Efforts to Secure a Sound-Money Platform.

BOSTON, June 22.—When seen to-day in regard to the report that he was going to Chicago with ex-Secretary Whitney, ex-Gov. William E. Russell said:

"At the earnest request of Mr. Whitney and others, I am going to Chicago with him to give whatever help I can in the struggle in the Democratic Party for sound money against free silver. My own views on the subject are well known and have often been stated.

"Believing the issue to be of the gravest importance, not only to the country, but to the present and future of the Democratic Party, I cannot remain inactive if it is thought that I can be of any service at Chicago. I cannot, however, go to Chicago under the least suspicion that I am there for any personal reasons, nor can I take part in this fight embarrassed by any personal interest in the result. I shall, therefore, decline to have my name presented to the convention as a candidate.

"I believe in making the stoutest possible fight for sound money and the gold standard, and shall not give up the fight until the votes are counted. I consider it both a duty and a privilege to take part in this struggle, and I shall do it with my whole heart, unembarrassed by any personal considerations and in the earnest hope and belief that the Democratic Convention will be sound, both in its platform and in its candidates."

Mr. Belmont Will Go to Chicago.

PARIS, June 22.—A representative of The United Press to-day questioned Mr. Perry Belmont regarding a statement that he intended to bring his European tour to a close and return to the United States. Mr. Belmont confirmed the report, and added that he intended to sail for New-York in a short time in order to attend the Democratic National Convention at Chicago as a delegate from Suffolk County, N. Y.

JUSTICE FIELD UNDER X RAYS.

Diseased Knee Photographed in Forty-five Minutes.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—Stephen J. Field, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has had an experience of three-quarters of an hour under the Röntgen rays. He is troubled with an affection of the knee joint, which doctors cannot define precisely. The negative showed that the tibia and the femur have almost grown together. The hinge, so to speak, is practically solidified. The bones have not that clearness of outline shown in the normal knee. The result is a gratifying demonstration of the X ray as a means of disclosing the nature, location, and extent of an interior lesion.

HAS MR. BALFOUR RESIGNED?

A Rumor to that Effect Which Cannot Be Confirmed.

LONDON, June 22.—A hastily summoned Cabinet Council met at the Foreign Office this forenoon and sat for an hour. It is rumored that the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and the Government leader in the House of Commons, has resigned from the Cabinet.

The rumor of the resignation of Mr. Balfour cannot be confirmed.

JAPAN'S GREAT TIDAL WAVE.

The Number of Deaths Caused by It Estimated at over 30,000.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Secretary Olney to-day received the following dispatch from Mr. Herod, Secretary of the United States Legation at Tokio:

"Deaths caused by tidal wave estimated at over 80,000. In reports to date (21st) no mortalities among Americans."

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Improving.

No date has yet been set for the wedding of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., to Miss Grace Wilson, but the announcement that the young man is rapidly recovering his health makes it possible that the ceremony will be performed soon. Mr. Vanderbilt has not yet been able to leave his father's house.

To Decide on Fitch's Eligibility.

ALBANY, June 22.—Gov. Morton will return to Albany to-morrow, when it is likely the question as to Controller Fitch's eligibility to serve as a trustee of New-York Charter Commissioner will be decided. An opinion is expected on the matter from C. Z. Lincoln, the Governor's legal adviser.

The Condition of Mr. Kip.

It was said last night at 452 Fifth Avenue, the residence of Lorillard Kip, that he was unimproved. Mr. Kip has grown weaker, but his physicians assert he is in no immediate danger.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Interesting exercises were held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce in Knoxville, Tenn., yesterday morning, when the people of Knox County gave to the State of Tennessee a block of Tennessee marble, to be presented by Gov. Turney to the State of Nebraska for the purpose of erecting a monument at Lincoln in memory of Abraham Lincoln. The presentation speech was made by Junius Parker of Knoxville, and was responded to on behalf of the State by Adjt. Gen. Sykes of Nashville.

—Florence Lillian Wickes Ford, daughter of Thomas H. Wickes, Vice President of the Pullman Palace Car Company, was granted a divorce in St. Louis yesterday from George Oliver Ford. The marriage of Miss Wickes and separation from her husband a few weeks later, was a National sensation at the time. After separating from her husband Mrs. Ford went on the stage.

—The express on the Vermont Central, due at 9:40 A.M. yesterday at Montpelier Junction, Vt., ran into the rear of a freight that was leaving the main track for a siding. Two cigarmakers, Edward Brown of Janesville, Wis., and T. Leskind of Chicago, who were in the caboose of the freight, were killed. The fireman of the express was hurt.

—The State Department of Public Instruction announced yesterday that the result of the examination for second-grade teachers' certificates, held in Rochester, June 4 and 5, beats the best previous State record, forty-four having passed successfully out of the fifty-nine who tried.

—A very large business in exporting American hogs to Mexico has been established in San Antonio, Texas, during the last few months. For several weeks from four to six solid trainloads of hogs have passed through San Antonio for points in Mexico.

—Vice President Stevenson was the guest yesterday of the officials of the City of Boston on a trip down the harbor. The party returned at 2 P. M., and the Vice President left for Washington at 3 P. M.

—Romulus Cotell, the eighteen-year-old boy of Turin, N. Y., was put on trial in Akron, Ohio, yesterday for the murders of Alvin U. Stone, his wife, and Ira F. Stilson, at Tallmadge, three months ago.

—Antonio di Francesco was shot to death by Michael Angelo Orlando, near New-Haven, Conn., yesterday morning. Orlando lived with Francesco's divorced wife, and the men quarreled over her.

—Bernard Carey, aged six years, of Marshall Street, Kearny, was accidentally drowned near the foot of the Eureka Boathouse on the Passaic River, at Newark, N. J., yesterday.

—The North American Turnerbund has selected San Francisco as the city in which to hold the next biennial convention. St. Louis will continue to be headquarters.

—While bathing in the Illinois River, near Morris, Ill., Albert and Frank Hollenbeck, brothers, were drowned in a whirlpool.

—J. C. Williams, President of the broken bank at Blue Springs, Neb., has been found guilty of falsifying the books.

UNITE FOR SOUND MONEY

Democratic Factions in New-York Forget All Differences.

WILL LEAD THE FIGHT AT CHICAGO

Hopeful of Bringing Western and Southern Men to Their Senses—Plans for Saratoga.

SENATOR HILL AND MR. WHITNEY CONFER

Frederic R. Coudert or William R. Grace May Be a Delegate with Hill, Flower, and Murphy.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 22.—William C. Whitney came to this city to-night, and went at once to the residence of Senator Hill. Chairman James W. Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee arrived at about the same time, and joined the two in the conference. The nature of the currency plank which the State Convention shall adopt at Saratoga Wednesday was one of the principal topics of this discussion.

This was the first time in some years that Senator Hill and Mr. Whitney have been in conference on political matters of such moment. Their discussion at this time was more in the nature of a preliminary to the National than to the State Convention, for the chief use of the gathering at Saratoga is to give to the country formal notice of the attitude of this State on the troublesome currency question. Mr. Hill and Mr. Whitney at Chicago will be at the forefront in the fight against free coinage, and the State platform is only a matter of detail.

The Saratoga plank will declare in favor of the present gold standard in terms that cannot be misunderstood. It has been suggested that the currency plank in the last State plat

Keep

Your blood pure through the Summer and you will not get into a "run down" condition. Take

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills do not cause pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

YORK TIMES's correspondent, Corporation Counsel Scott said to-night:

"This convention should adopt a money plank that will be as solidly and as emphatically for gold as words can make it. Such a course is necessary to the welfare of the country, and it is also of vital importance to the welfare of the Democratic Party of the State. I believe that such a plank will be adopted."

When the comment was made that it was very unusual for the New-York City Democrats to come to a State Convention without bringing a hot contest for seats with them, Mr. Scott said:

"'This is no year for any bickerings within the Democratic Party of this State. Party harmony here is one of the essentials of the fight that must be made at Chicago for sound money and for sound Democratic doctrines. The fact that we are united here will lend additional force to the delegation that will go to Chicago to fight for sound money."

When seen to-night by THE TIMES's correspondent, ex-Mayor Gilroy said: "There is no room for doubt that this convention will declare emphatically for gold, and that a delegation that will be absolutely sold for gold will be sent from this State to Chicago. I am of the opinion that if ex-Secretary Whitney, Senator Hill, and the other leaders of the party go to Chicago and point out clearly to the silver delegates that a National platform containing a silver plank would not only severely injure the best interests of this country, but would also deal a terrific blow at the life of the Democratic Party as well, the result will be a decided change of sentiment and a platform that will meet with the approval of the Nation and its great commercial interests. The Democratic Party of New-York State proposes to do as it has always done, and stand by all things that make for sound Government and sound business principles."

"I am very much gratified," continued the ex-Mayor, "that the Democrats of New-York City come here this year in a spirit of unity and harmony. That fact in itself cannot do otherwise than aid in the upbuilding of the party."

United States Marshal McCarty said: "After this convention is over the people of the United States will know that the Democracy of New-York stands firmly for the soundest kind of sound money."

County Clerk Henry D. Purroy is here at his cottage, 106 Regent Street, but was not at home when a call was made there to-night.

Ex-Secretary Whitney has telegraphed for rooms at the United States Hotel. All the Democrats who are here are loud in their praise of the ex-Secretary's letter published this morning.

James Shevlin and Anthony Barrett of Kings County arrived to-night.

Boys were riding bicycles on Broadway to-night, carrying signs reading: "For delegate at large, Jacob A. Cantor." It is thought here that Senator Cantor may be made Senator Murphy's alternate.

There is still some talk about ex-Mayor Grace as a delegate at large, but there is little chance of this. The very well founded report of Mr. Coudert's selection from New-York City is correct.

HOPEFUL AT WASHINGTON.

A Feeling that Sound Money Will Triumph at Chicago.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Democrats who are not to be frightened by the bluster of the free-coinage advocates are glad that Mr. Whitney has entered the fight, and are inclined to believe that before the Chicago Convention shall be called to order the strong points he has made against a free-silver plank will have penetrated the minds of many who are to-day shouting for 16 to 1.

One of the few Democrats of National prominence now in the city said to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-night that the Whitney declaration ought to produce a marked effect.

"What Mr. Whitney said about the danger to the Democratic Party and to the country in the attempt of the free-silver leaders to put through a free-silver plank at Chicago will set a great many people thinking," this man said. "The Democrats who favor silver cannot now boast of as bright a prospect as they had a week ago. The Populists have announced their intention to stand upon their own resources in the coming campaign. Mr. Whitney has told them in polite language that they must not look to New-York for financial aid this year if the silver plank is inserted in the platform. The time has passed when a campaign in the United States could be conducted without money. Are the Democratic silverites prepared to enter the fight regardless of the feelings of Eastern Democrats? I confess the outlook up to this time has favored that view.

"Mr. Whitney's statement, it appears to me, will open the eyes of the Southern Democrats, who have something more at stake than their fellow-silverites of the West. Mr. Crisp, Mr. Morgan, and some others of the silver leaders of the South do not need to be told what would happen to the South if the Republicans should again come into power. The question of negro domination ought to cut some figure in the calculations of these gentlemen. If you ask me whether the Southern free-silver men are willing to run their chances of Republican rule so long as the Chicago Convention declares for free silver, I shall tell you that I do not believe they are such fools. If they have reached this frame of mind then they deserve all the misfortunes which Republican domination would bring to them.

"There has not been a campaign in years that New-York has not been asked to help the Southern Democrats. The word now has been passed along the line that if the South and the West are determined to force a free-silver platform upon the Democratic Party, the Democrats responsible for such action must not look to New-York for aid. It makes me smile to picture the leaders in those sections trying to carry on a canvass without New-York money. Only a few weeks ago the appeal was made to prominent Democrats in New-York to aid the Alabama Democrats in their fight. The reply was that the outcome of the National Convention must first be known. The Whitney declaration is bound to be considered in the South."

Evidence is multiplying here that the sound-money Democrats throughout the country are rallying to the fight with renewed vigor. Mr. Cleveland's letter a few days ago aroused the lukewarm to the necessity of keeping up the fight until the last possible moment. Mr. Whitney's intention to forego his European trip and work for a sound-money plank has been helpful. His published views of the situation will set the silver Democrats to thinking.

Senator Roach of North Dakota, who is a pronounced silver man, said to-day that, while he did not believe the Whitney statement would change a single vote, he had no doubt that it would go far to dissipate hard feelings between the two branches of the party. "It is the first evidence I have seen," he said to-night in discussing the matter, "of anything like consideration shown by the gold men of the East for their free-silver colleagues of the South and West. We have felt very keenly the harsh and uncompromising attitude of the radical and silver men of the East. This attitude has evidenced itself to all of us. In my own case I have a great many firm personal friends among the Eastern Democrats, and yet the fact has been constantly forced upon me that they were absolutely without sympathy for the conditions in the West or for the needs and sentiments of the people. They do not know anything about them, and I am frequently bound to conclude that they do not care to change a vote in the West, but it will do much to dissipate the harsh feelings existing between the wings of the party and to produce a better feeling among the delegates at Chicago. It is just such a letter as I would expect from him."

Mr. Roach does not believe Senator Teller will be indorsed for the Presidency by the free-silver Democrats.

CAN BE WON OVER.

Mr. Whitney Thinks Silver Men Will Come to Their Senses.

William C. Whitney supplemented the written statement of his views on the financial issue with the following oral expression yesterday:

"The Eastern Democrats are not discouraged by the seemingly large majority of silver men among the delegates to the Democratic National Convention. We purpose to put forth our most persuasive powers to induce the National Convention to adopt a gold plank. I am willing to admit that the silver men will have almost two-thirds of the convention.

"I believe, however, that we may induce the silver men to recognize the importance of a sound-money plank in the platform. We rely on our arguments. In spite of the reports that we are discouraged, we are more convinced than we were some weeks ago that sound money has a fighting chance. Single-standard men in the East are just getting keyed up on the subject, and every day more interest is expressed in the situation by men of importance. The gold sentiment is growing stronger."

Mr. Whitney's definition of his views on the currency question was the principal topic of conversation among sound-money men yesterday. Frederic R. Coudert, who may be a delegate to the National Convention, said:

"Mr. Whitney's moderation of language in speaking of the silver men meets my complete approval. It is no use for sound-money advocates to call the silver men bitter names, to call them all dishonest, to assume that they have neither sense nor good faith. As Mr. Burke said, we cannot indict a nation. Millions of persons in this country believe that silver should be used as money on equal terms with gold.

"I do not believe that it is any more possible to keep silver on a parity with gold than the price of wheat on a parity with that of rye, or the price of rye on a parity with that of potatoes. The prices of these commodities depend upon the crops, upon the sunshine, the rain. If you have either rye or potatoes as a standard of value you can't have both.

"If all the countries of the world were to accept silver as a thing to use for money, why, we here should be perfectly willing to come into the agreement and use silver also. But the rest of the world takes gold as a standard, and it is beyond the power of the United States to make silver a standard anywhere else than in our own country."

Mr. Coudert said that he would not venture to predict what the Democratic Convention would do in Chicago. He knew that the New-York delegation would be steadfast for a gold standard, and that the sound-money men in all parts of the country were stiffening up on the question for a vigorous fight. It was a question, he said, not of victory or defeat, but of whether the Democratic Party was to be conserved or disrupted.

The Sound Currency Committee of the Reform Club is considering the propriety of sending a delegation of business men to Chicago to work for the single standard. The question will be determined in a day or two, and some correspondence is being exchanged with sound-money organizations in other cities with respect to delegations from those cities.

Free silver has received a check in Indiana during the last two weeks. It seemed in May, according to the advices of Calvin Tompkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Reform Club's Sound Currency Committee, that the craze seemed irresistible in the country districts of that State. To quote the language of a conspicuous Democrat, who is the correspondent of the Reform Club in Indiana:

"It is fanaticism run mad. We have decided that it is useless to longer temporize with it, and are determined to make open and aggressive warfare. * * * I believe that the only salvation of the party lies in bold-meeting the issue in this and other Western States, giving the advocates of free silver to understand that there is a large, intelligent, and powerful body in the Democratic Party of the West that cannot be led by pigmies and demagogues into the camps of the Populists."

The sound-money men in Indiana have been making a straight-out fight against free silver since May 20. The single-standard men do not expect to control the State Convention, but will secure as many district delegates as possible. They figure on eight or ten.

Charles S. Fairchild, Secretary of the Treasury during Mr. Cleveland's first Administration, will arrive from Europe by the Cunard Line Saturday. He will go to Chicago and take part in the contest for sound money.

WISCONSIN FOR GOLD.

Silver Men in a Hopeless Minority in the Democratic Convention.

MILWAUKEE, June 22.—The gold men appear to have captured the Wisconsin Democracy, and at the convention of the party, which will assemble to-morrow, the gold men will be able to run things their own way.

The silver forces of the State are not organized, and the victories won by them in the preliminary skirmishes about ten days ago alarmed the gold men and only tended to spur them on to more vigorous efforts. Every sound-money man in the State was called upon to make a special effort to secure the election of gold delegates, and the result was that in some of the counties which were thought to be bimetallic the gold men were successful.

There will be 359 delegates in the convention, and for every 500 votes cast for Mr. Cleveland in 1892. A careful estimate shows that there will be, as far as heard from, 149 gold men, 87 silver men, and 62 doubtful. Thomas F. Brawley of Eau Claire, a sound-money man, will be temporary Chairman.

Texas to Have Two Conventions.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 22.—The Congressional Democratic Convention here to-day renominated Congressman Sayers without opposition. A resolution was adopted favoring the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. The State Democratic Convention will meet to-morrow, and undoubtedly will be dominated by the free-silver element. The State Convention of the sound-money Democrats also will meet to-morrow, and will probably send a contesting delegation to Chicago.

Fired Six Blank Cartridges at Him.

Mrs. Vicenza Zuccorollo objected yesterday to being scolded by Mrs. Agnes Roth of 440 West Fifty-fourth Street, and to emphasize her objections she shot at the latter's husband, Richard Roth, six times. Roth escaped uninjured, however, for the cartridges in the woman's revolver were blank ones. Mrs. Zuccorollo was charged with felonious assault in the Yorkville Police Court, but was discharged by Magistrate Wentworth. Mrs. Zuccorollo and her husband live in a house in the rear of 440 West Fifty-fourth Street. They have a girl eight years old, and the have one two years old. The children quarreled yesterday, and the result was that Mrs. Roth scolded Mrs. Zuccorollo. The latter went for her revolver, and when she reurned Mrs. Roth had disappeared. Roth, however, was in sight, and the angry woman fired six blank cartridges at him, much to his dismay.

Boiler Tubes Burst, Man Hurt.

The steamship City of San Antonio of the Mallory Line exploded two of its boiler tubes off Sandy Hook about 8 o'clock last night. Paul Murray, one of the firemen, was seriously scalded. Signals of distress were hoisted, and the steam pilot station boat Alaska responded. She took off Murray, and transferred him to Clifton, S. I., where he was removed to the United States Marine Hospital. The City of San Antonio remained at anchor, being disabled so that she could not proceed. She has been laid up all Winter at the foot of Twenty-seventh Street, South Brooklyn, and, as she did not clear, it is supposed that she sailed under her coasting license, possibly for Brunswick, Ga., where the Mallorys recently sent a sister boat, the State of Texas, for a cargo of lumber under her coasting license.

The Vanderbilt-Wilson Wedding.

It was reported last night that the marriage of Miss Grace Wilson to Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will take place soon. Mr. Vanderbilt is rapidly recovering from his rheumatic attack. The Wilsons are about to go to Newport for the season, and the marriage, which will be very quietly celebrated in the presence of a few members of both families, will take place there.

Miss Costello Recovering.

It was said at the Fordham Hospital yesterday that Miss Louisa Costello of 312 East Twentieth Street, who was rendered unconscious by the same bolt of lightning that killed her lover, Charles Feienty, of 66 Wooster Street, in Thebette's Lane, King's Bridge, Sunday afternoon, was recovering from the effects of the accident. It is said that she will suffer no consequences physically from the shock.

Hand Crushed in Printing Press.

The right hand of James F. Shannon, a printer employed at 63 Park Row, was caught in the revolving cylinder of a large Webb press, yesterday afternoon. By the time the press was reversed and the hand released it was frightfully crushed, and last night the fore finger was amputated at the first joint, and the other three at the knuckles.

POMMERY

"SEC"

and

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"SELECTED for the Banquet in Bordeaux given to the PRESIDENT of the FRENCH REPUBLIC."

N. Y. TRIBUNE.

TO START FOR SARATOGA.

A Special Train To-day Will Carry Over 400 Visitors and Delegates.

A special train, with the New-York County delegation to the Democratic State Convention at Saratoga, will leave the Grand Central Station at 9:30 A. M. to-day. The train will be made up of ten parlor cars, and will be in charge of ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt. About 450 delegates and visitors have tickets for this train. It will stand on Track No. 11, and access to it can be gained only through the doors of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford waiting room. The sections of the delegation will be directed as follows:

Districts 1, 2, 4, and 6, in charge of Col. Michael C. Murphy.

Districts 3, 5, and 7, in charge of Bernard F. Martin.

Districts 10, 12, 14, and 16, in charge of Alderman Oakley.

Districts 9, 11, and 13, in charge of John C. Sheehan.

Districts, 15, 17, and 23, in charge of George W. Plunkitt.

Districts 21, 25, 27, and 29, in charge of James J. Martin.

Districts 8, 34, and 35, in charge of James H. Keating.

Districts 19, 31, 32, and 33, in charge of John B. Sexton.

Districts 24, 26, 28, and 30, in charge of Lawrence Delmour.

The special will stop at Poughkeepsie for luncheon, and is due to arrive in Saratoga at 3:30 P. M.

Delegates from Westchester.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 22.—The first Democratic Assembly District Convention of Westchester County was held in the Fifth Avenue Opera House this afternoon at 1 o'clock. The following delegates were elected to the State and Congressional Conventions: State—John J. Broderick and Edward J. Mitchell, Yonkers, and C. S. McClellan, Mount Vernon. Congressional—John Eylers, Henry Stengel, and Patrick Brady, Yonkers; S. J. Stillwell, Mount Vernon, and William W. Penfield, East Chester.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 22.—The Second Democratic Assembly District Convention was held to-day in the Town Hall. The following delegates to conventions were elected: State—L. D. Huntington, New-Rochelle; H. T. Dykman, White Plains; William J. Graney, Greenburgh. Judiciary—Stephen S. Marshall, White Plains. Gubernatorial—Augustin N. Monroe, Larchmont; Charles P. McClelland, Greenburgh; Joseph Bell, Westchester. Congressional—B. Frank Downing, Rye; Kennedy Berry, Port Island; Daniel Warren, Rye; Frank A. Hunter, New-Rochelle; John H. McArdle, Mamaroneck; Dennis O'Mara, Westchester; Frank G. Schirmer, White Plains; Chauncey T. Secor, Scarsdale. The delegates were instructed to advocate a gold standard.

A SILVER-LABOR MOVEMENT.

Westerners Will Try to Convert Easterners to Their View.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Western silver men are organizing a propaganda movement for work among the laboring people of the East. The first delegation reached Chicago Saturday, and will give the next six weeks to agitation among the trades unions of the city. It was sent out by the Trade and Labor Assembly of Butte, Mon.

Its leader is M. J. Elliot, a member of the Executive Committee of the American Railway Union, who spent three months in jail, with Debs and his fellow-officers, at Woodstock. The other members of the propaganda are Daniel McDonald, B. M. Lindsey, and M. J. Geiger.

The four members visited the Central Labor Congress, and Mr. Elliot made a short address, in which he said: "We are not emissaries of the so-called silver barons, but the representatives of workingmen of the West. We are here to show to the laboring people of the East that free coinage of silver means ample money with which to conduct the business of the country, which is our task. We want more money—money that will enable this country to move its products and give work to idle hands."

PATROLMAN HAYES KNOCKED DOWN.

Shot One of His Assailants—Another Caught—Both Arrested.

John Noonan committed an assault on Patrolman John N. Hayes of the Madison Street Station last night. The policeman was on patrol duty and was dispersing some disorderly boys in front of 27 Monroe Street when his arms were pinioned from behind by two unknown men, his club was then taken from him and Noonan struck him in the face, knocking him down.

Hayes, while down, drew his revolver and fired one shot in the air for assistance and then a second shot, which took effect in Noonan's right side. The two other men who helped to assault Hayes ran away. Noonan was attended by an ambulance surgeon and then taken to Gouverneur Hospital a prisoner. He was afterward transferred to Bellevue Hospital. Policeman Hayes was severely hurt about the forehead, and his clothes were almost torn off him. Noonan refused to give any information about the assault. He is about twenty-five years old.

George Droschey, one of Noonan's accomplices, was arrested later. He said he was a nickelplater, of 26 Monroe Street. He said he knew Noonan by the name of Chapman. He admits that Noonan was aided in the assault by another man. The men are understood to have been at one time members of the old Whyo gang.

Commencement at School No. 87.

The girls of Grammar School No. 87, at Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, held their graduating exercises yesterday morning, and the boys held theirs in the afternoon. Fifty girls and sixty-nine boys, twenty-five in the commercial class and forty-four in the college class, were graduated. In the girls' department, Frances J. Digby was the salutatorian and Jennie F. Beyer the valedictorian. Miss Beyer also won the J. H. Herts Medal for composition. The Dalsheimer Medal, for general excellence, was awarded to Miss Ethel Isaacs. Congratulations Hurlburt and Hoit, ex-Superintendent of Schools Jones, Father Taylor, and the Rev. Dr. E. S. Tipple addressed the graduates, both the girls and boys. In the male department, Clinton Frobisher delivered the salutatory for the commercial class and F. W. Higby for the college class. Charles Bruno delivered the valedictory for the commercial class and Noah Spingarn for the college class.

Farewell to Miss Carrie Merres.

St. Bartholomew's Mission on East Forty-second Street was filled last night by those anxious to say good bye to Miss Carrie Merres, who sails to-day on the steamship Trave of the Bremen line. Miss Merres is going to Germany for her health. Miss Sarah Wray had charge of the services, at the close of which a floral horseshoe and several baskets of flowers were given to Miss Merres.

Illness of Edward P. Barker.

Edward P. Barker, President of the Tax Department, was suddenly taken ill while on the train at Pawling, N. Y., on Saturday. He had gone to Pawling to visit his mother. A letter from his home was received at the Tax Department yesterday afternoon, stating that Mr. Barker is quite ill, and that his physician says he will not be able to return to his office for two weeks. He has some heart trouble.

Andrew H. Green Improving.

It was stated at 91 Park Avenue last night that Andrew H. Green was improving; that he had been sitting up during the day for a short time, and was feeling comfortably last night.

Among the visitors to Gov. Altgeld's room was Samuel B. Chase, Recorder of Deeds for Cook County. He did not believe the two-thirds rule would be abrogated. "When the convention comes to it, you will find that it will not consent to reverse the time-honored practice of the Democratic Party."

"But does not that mean that the convention will be compelled to compromise?"

"Certainly. Did you ever hear of a political convention that did not compromise? That is the very nature of politics. At the Chicago Convention there will be a great difference of opinion. There will be gold men and silver men; they will declare for a bimetallic currency as soon as Congress and the President agree upon it, without insisting upon a ratio, thus relegating it to the Sweet by and by."

Mr. Chase is not the only Democrat here who looks for a compromise at Chicago. As he is one of Gov. Altgeld's friends, a man holding the confidence of the Governor and his party, he would not venture such an opinion for publication if it were not acceptable to Altgeld himself.

The big men in the cloth suits, who come from "Egypt," as the south end of the State is called, are inclined to be for Bland. So are the delegates from Calhoun, who brag to strangers that they live in a county that has not a railroad, a telegraph, a bank, or a negro in it. But these men will not have a candidate until they learn whom Altgeld favors. Not even the zealous Populist agents, who are here for Teller, urging him in the interest of a union of all opponents of McKinley, nor yet the agents of Missouri for Bland, get any encouragement. The convention is for Altgeld, and Altgeld only.

The delegates at large, as named by the Governor, will be John P. Altgeld, Governor of Illinois; ex-Representative George W. Fithian, Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, appointed by the Governor; Judge M. F. McConnell, President of the Iroquois Club of Chicago, and W. H. Hinrichsen, Secretary of State and Chairman of the State Committee. The convention will last but one day. There will be no strife. The Governor will make a speech. There will be no balloting.

Altgeld has said it.

OHIO'S CASE HOPELESS.

The State Convention Will Devote Itself to Free Silver.

COLUMBUS, June, 22.—As the advance guard of the delegates to the Democratic State Convention arrive, it seems that the sentiment for free-silver coinage is even stronger than anticipated. It is almost impossible to find an advocate of the single gold standard among the Democrats to-night. There is not the slightest doubt that the delegates at large will be free-silver men, and it is likely that the convention will declare in favor of the unit rule and instruct the delegation to Chicago to cast the entire vote of the State for free-silver coinage.

It was announced to-night that the State Central Committee, of which a majority is for the single gold standard, would name a gold standard Democrat for temporary Chairman of the convention. This so exasperated the free-silver men that they issued notices from their headquarters that if this was done they would ignore the selection and choose a Chairman of their own. They have agreed upon Thomas E. Powell of this city for Temporary Chairman.

The free-silver organization has decided that the convention shall not indorse any candidate for the Presidential nomination. This will be fatal to the aspirations of John W. Bookwalter, who was to ask for the indorsement of the convention. His friends say that a motion will be made to give him this indorsement.

The platform will be short. It will declare in the plainest terms for the free coinage of silver in the ratio of 16 to 1, denounce the work of the present Legislature, and administration of Gov. McKinley, criticise the action of the Congress at the last session, and ignore President Cleveland entirely.

THE DAISY FOR AN EMBLEM.

Silver Men Will Urge Their Flower upon the Chicago Convention.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A design has been submitted to the Patent Office, and a copyright asked thereon, for a floral emblem to be worn by the adherents of the free-silver plan. The final issue of the papers has not been made, but under the rules of the Patent Office the design is sufficiently protected to prevent misuse.

The emblem is in the form of the common field daisy, with sixteen petals, each numbered on the tip from one to sixteen, and the yellow centre marked with a figure one.

The designer claims that this exactly expresses the idea of the silver men's motto, that of sixteen to one, with colors symbolizing both metals.

The adoption of the scheme is under consideration by the leading silver men now in Washington, and a determined effort will be made to get a resolution through the Chicago Convention for the adoption of the button by the adherents of the party, and to make it as official in its character as the Pampas grass emblem, which Mr. Hanna suggests be adopted as the official floral emblem of the Republicans, and which, the silver men claim, does not convey any idea but that of the National colors—red, white, and blue—and grows in but one section of the country, while the flower that is their emblem grows from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The daisy emblem will be out in a few days.

ARRANGEMENTS ARE GOOD.

Plans for Seating the Chicago Convention Are Satisfactory.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Col. John I. Martin, Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic National Convention, has received blue print plans from the architect, showing the seating arrangement of the convention hall.

On paper it looks to be a most admirable and well-organized scheme. It takes up the south half—probably a little more than half—of the Coliseum, with the amphitheatre seats for spectators on three sides of the square set apart for the delegates.

The platform and gallery for National Committeemen and distinguished guests will be at the east side and directly behind the Chairman's stage.

On the right and the left of this stage will be altogether 400 desks and seats for newspaper men.

Dubois Working for Teller.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 22.—Senator Dubois and his private secretary, A. T. Ryan of Idaho, and Senator Mantle of Montana arrived yesterday from St. Louis. It is understood they will confer with the free-silver Democrats here, with the view of uniting them with the free-silver Republicans on Teller as a candidate for President.

"ALTGELD HAS SAID IT"

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS WILL DECLARE FOR FREE COINAGE.

The Result Will Be Secured Because of the Governor's Hold on the Party and Not Because of Devotion to a Principle—The Delegates at Chicago Will Be Prepared to Make Any Concessions That May Be Demanded.

PEORIA, Ill., June 22.—The Illinois Democrats will go to Chicago for silver, but they will insist there that the campaign banner shall not declare for "sixteen to one and bust."

While the State Convention, answering to the organized silver sentiment of the State, is preparing to declare for free silver and to instruct its forty-eight delegates to insist upon that and nothing less, the Democrats of this State do not court overwhelming defeat. They will be politicians. Before the convention at Chicago is over, it is possible that the free-silver men of Illinois will have agreed to a compromise that advocates free coinage when it can be tried safely—a bimetallic currency without mention of any ratio. They have been affected by the course of the Republicans at St. Louis, and the outcome may be good.

John P. Altgeld is Governor of Illinois. The Capital of Illinois is Springfield. While the Legislature is not in session, and there is no pressing demand upon the Governor at Springfield, he is not there to-day but is here in Peoria, advising and directing now the State Democratic Convention shall be conducted to-morrow. It is an amazing spectacle. On the second floor of the National Hotel the Governor has a corner parlor and a small bedroom. The door stands wide open. Anybody, everybody, who wishes to see him goes right up and walks in. If he has not known Gov. Altgeld, the visitor makes himself known, and this officer, clothed with all the honor, power, and dignity under the law that goes with the office of Chief Magistrate, is doing such work as, in New-York, is done by "Big Fours." New-York has not had for many years, if ever, a Governor who attended a convention to secure his own renomination. Altgeld is the first Governor of Illinois who has ventured to be so bold.

The people of the State like a dash of boldness, but Altgeld's course is a trifle radical, even for those who have admired his rude courage. Altgeld has no "Big Four"; he has faithful, earnest, diligent assistants, who follow him, even into this coup d'état that he is attempting, with as much devotion as Napoleon's subordinates followed him as Captain, General, First Consul, Emperor. To them, whatever Altgeld does is right; whatever he advises shall be done is wise; the policy he opposes they oppose.

To people in the Eastern States this remarkable devotion is incomprehensible. Altgeld in New-York is known chiefly as the Governor who permitted, by inactivity, a riot to gain such headway as to make it necessary for the President to order into Illinois the forces of the United States to protect the Government officers engaged in transmitting the mails. Gov. Altgeld's friends and apologists look at the "Debs riot" as one provoked by the intervention of "alien" forces; as unnecessary, harsh, unjust, and trouble making. Altgeld's course was condemned by President Cleveland's prompt assertion of Federal power under the law.

Altgeld has since been Mr. Cleveland's bitterest foe. He is opposed to President Cleveland's policy on many grounds. Particularly he is opposed to him for his financial policy. To be a free-silver man affords him an opportunity to draw between them a line of absolute divergence. All the Democrats of Illinois who are disappointed, all who have been dissatisfied, all who have had silver notions, and a good many who have had no notions about money except a natural greed to possess it, turn to Altgeld as tacks are drawn to a magnet. The man's honesty, plainness, intensity, even his mistakes in emptying prisons by the use of the pardoning power, have made him a leader toward whom many of the discontented turn as to a modern Moses. To-day a thousand men who are assembling here as delegates to the convention that is to meet to-morrow, Altgeld's wish is law. It would not be correct to say that his control has been won by violence, or that the submission to him is reluctant; he reigns by almost unanimous consent here, and his opponents in the Democratic Party were vanquished nearly all over the State in battles for which the lines were set with grim earnestness on both sides.

Altgeld asks to be renominated for Governor. He will be renominated by acclamation. He has determined that the convention shall declare for independent free coinage by the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1. The convention will so declare. He has evidently decided that the State officers nominated and elected with him in 1892 shall not be renominated, so the convention is to be permitted to name new men, and will probably be guided by Altgeld's advice in discriminating between the aspirants for nomination.

Altgeld will personally dictate the makeup of the delegation to the Chicago Convention. At its head he will place Altgeld, Governor of Illinois, and the accepted dictator of Democratic policy for the State. The other forty-seven will be Altgeld and free-silver men, for if, by chance, a "goldbug" should steal into the list reported to the convention by the Congressional districts, he will be "revised" out by the exercise of a power like that given to the silver managers in Missouri.

For those Democrats who still hope that at Chicago the National Democracy will not abandon the cause of sound money, or rashly invite disaster by declaring for a silver standard, this does not promise well. It promises to confront Mr. Whitney and his friends with a body of zealous and mistaken enthusiasts held to a fallacious and mischievous financial notion by an able, keen, intense, narrow egotist, who is as honest as Bland, and a much better politician. If there is a gleam of hope anywhere in the situation here, it is because Altgeld is a politician. He is enough of a politician to know that Illinois will be Republican this year. His familiarity with the people of the State probably has enabled him to learn, what many Democrats are admitting here to-day, that neither Bland nor Boies can carry this State on a free-silver platform. Teller would not do better, if nominated, and Altgeld will not help to nominate Teller. No one here wants Teller as the Democratic candidate.

When the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES called upon Gov. Altgeld in his room this afternoon, the Governor was talking with one or two visitors, who presently went away. Then he turned to the writer, who had met him in 1892, when he was running for Governor, and extended his hand in cheerful recognition.

"I am a worn-out, tired man," were his first words, as he sat down with folded arms. He looked shy, weary, and anxious, like a man with poor digestion and impaired circulation, but his eyes were bright and his conversation crisp and unrestrained.

"No, I have not read Mr. Whitney's statement," he answered, when the leading topic of the morning papers was mentioned. A passage was read to him, in which Mr. Whitney expressed the opinion that no Eastern man would be named, and that he would not be a candidate. A dark shadow came over Gov. Altgeld's face. With a tone of intense bitterness he remarked:

"Why didn't he go to Europe? I suppose he will come out here, as he did before, to make use of arguments that have a ring in them, as they pass from hand to hand, but they will not prevail."

"Then you believe that the party should declare for free silver and nominate a free-silver man for President?"

"If it does not it will be beaten. Six months ago it was a demoralized and disintegrated party, without an issue upon which it could unite. The silver question has put life in it and inspired the members of the party with hope. Throw away the silver issue, and there is again nothing left for which the party will rally."

"Do you favor the nomination of Mr. Teller as a candidate who would unite all the advocates of free coinage?"

"No, I do not want Teller. I have no preference that I desire to express as between Democratic candidates. Boies, Bland, or any good silver man would win."

"What about the two-thirds rule in the National Convention? That has been suggested as an obstacle to the nomination of a free-silver man."

"True, if it is retained. My opinion is that that rule enables the minority to dictate. In that sense it is not Democratic, as it limits or qualifies the rule of the majority. But I have not given the subject of its abrogation much thought."

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KEEP SIDEWALKS CLEAR

MAYOR STRONG SAYS THEY SHOULD NOT BE OBSTRUCTED.

Controller Fitch Admits that the City Rents Market Sidewalks to Obtain Revenue, and Thinks That Is All Right — Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean Says the City Has No Right to Allow Obstructions, as the Law Is Clear.

Mayor Strong declared himself yesterday in favor of the enforcement of the law against the grabbers of public property who have appropriated the sidewalks to the exclusion of the public, in the wholesale grocery, produce, and market districts between Broadway and the North River, down town.

"There is no doubt about the law," he said. "The sidewalks are public property, and they should be kept open for unobstructed passage. I have worked to clear them all the year, until recently, when I have let the matter rest. What I accomplished shows what may be done by appealing to men in the right way.

"I began in the dry goods district, where my own business is located, believing that in work of that kind the example ought to be set by men in my line of business. That district had become unsightly from free use of the sidewalks for goods. Of course it was not right. All I had to do to stop it there was to remind men of the law. I started at my own place, with orders that no goods should remain on the sidewalk. They must be taken indoors when unloaded, and not brought out until ready to load. Other firms were willing to do the same thing. Lee, Tweed & Co., Tefft, Weller & Co., Sweetzer, Pembroke & Co., and such houses led off, and the others joined in without trouble. It took time to bring it about, because the district is large and the business is heavy, but in the dry goods district now the sidewalks are not needlessly incumbered. Some use of the sidewalk is unavoidable. It has never been my intention to hamper business, and goods must be carried across the sidewalk, but the disposition is to do the work expeditiously, and to avoid interruption to travel.

"I read the article on sidewalk obstructions in THE NEW-YORK TIMES on Sunday with much interest. The scenes there photographed are usual, as I know from personal observation. I have had to climb platforms and get over skids and walk out into the street because trucks and hacks occupied the sidewalk. It is outrageous that such a condition is tolerated in this city. I cut out the article, intending to give it to Mr. Roosevelt to-day, but I left it on my desk at home, and when I saw him I did not think of it. I shall send it to him to-night. The police may be expected to act in the matter. While I am disposed to give merchants every reasonable facility for the transaction of their business, they cannot expect to monopolize the sidewalks. As I said, I have done my share of turning into doorways and out into the street to avoid obstructions."

Controller Fitch talked in a strain as different as possible from Mayor Strong's expressions. His department controls the rental of market spaces. The practice under him has been to rent stalls not only within a market, but on the sidewalk that surrounds it. Encroachments on the Washington Market sidewalk were displayed in the Sunday article views. When the law, as supported by court decisions, was recalled to him yesterday, and he was asked if its enforcement might not be embarrassed while the city remained an offender, he said:

"New-York is peculiar in its sources of revenue. We receive from markets, ferry leases, and other privileges in rentals $9,000,000 per year. These sources of revenue enable us to avoid means of raising revenue which many other cities have had to adopt. The markets help to provide our revenue."

"Do you think that justifies the use of market sidewalks?"

"The use of market sidewalks," the Controller replied, "yields revenue. There is no inconvenience to the public in renting them. The public has the use of them, and so have tenants of the city who pay rent for them. No one is put out, and the city gets an income."

"Then the city will continue to rent the sidewalks, regardless of the law?"

"About every two months," Controller Fitch answered, "I hear this complaint. I know its inspiration. A man with a place opposite Washington Market, who pays no rent to the city, and who thinks his business would be helped if sidewalk spaces were not rented, has paid money to newspapers to stir up the matter. It is an old story. I would advise THE NEW-YORK TIMES to be careful what it prints about it. I feel friendly toward THE TIMES, but it may make a mistake. You had better take care what you write. Enough can be said on the subject through the market bureau of this department, but perhaps it is hardly worth while."

The reporter said that if there were anything more to be said he would be pleased to hear it. Controller Fitch moved away, and, waving his hand, replied:

"Oh, write what you please, but you had better be careful about it."

David J. Dean, Assistant Corporation Counsel, who has had charge of many of the cases of sidewalk obstruction which the city has been engaged, said the law had always been troublesome to enforce. He attributed the trouble in the district illustrated in THE SUNDAY TIMES to the construction of buildings, which made some use of the sidewalk necessary, and to the fact that violation of law was general in that district. Since everybody offended, no one would complain of his neighbor. A third person had a right to complain, but both time and money were needed to push a case, and a complainant with business of his own to look after could be worn out by the law's delay before he had made much substantial progress. In cities in Europe driveways were cut in the walls of buildings at the time of their construction. This practice prevailed here many years ago. Some buildings in the leather district and a few old structures further down town used such driveways now, but later construction dispensed with them.

"There have been cases in the courts," Mr. Dean said, "and this office has done much work in that line. The Corporation Attorney is the city official who first takes cognizance of complaints, and to him to this office when his action is enjoined from proceeding.

"The condition described in THE NEW-YORK TIMES is certainly deplorable. I cannot say that it is worse than it ever was. In 1881 Vesey Street was obstructed more seriously than now. At that time stands and booths took possession of the sidewalk at the curb, covering part of the sidewalk and extending into the street. Allan Campbell, then Commissioner of Public Works, decided to get rid of the encroachments. He caused their removal, his order taking in the Washington Market sidewalk as well. Mayor Smith Ely, as a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, contested Mr. Campbell's right to execute this order on the ground that it was an interference with the city's revenue. The court upheld Mr. Campbell, taking the ground that the streets and sidewalks must be kept clear for public passage, and that it was the duty of the Commissioner of Public Works to remove all illegal obstructions placed upon the streets and sidewalks. Stands and booths had been maintained along Vesey Street continuously. The Superior Court had already ruled, on pleadings that obstructions had been permitted by the Common Council, that the Common Council could not, by the most solemn act of which it was capable, devote the strets and sidewalks to any use except that of public passage. Since the case of Ely versus Campbell the market sidewalks have again been rented by the city, and other encroachments have followed. Vesey Street to-day is certainly bad enough, with its s

MANAGER HARRIS DEAD

LIFE OF THE LONDON IMPRESARIO ENDED LAST NIGHT.

Sir Augustus Harris Dies as the Result of His Illness—A Career of Theatrical and Operatic Speculation Only Exceeded by That of Henry E. Abbey—Political Offices Held by the Manager of Drury Lane.

LONDON, June 22.—Sir Augustus Harris, the well-known theatrical and operatic manager, whose critical illness at Folkestone was announced in these dispatches last night, died at 10:30 o'clock to-night.

The death of Sir Augustus Harris in the prime of life—he was only forty-four years old—will be severely felt in the theatrical world. He was the most enterprising and most daring of theatrical speculators, excepting Henry E. Abbey, and, while London was his only field of action, he was in touch with musical and dramatic affairs the world over, was probably the largest employer of singers and actors, and was second only to Abbey in the size of the remuneration he gave them.

Harris was a playwright as well as a manager. He devised all the big Drury Lane scenic melodramas from "The World" to "The Derby Winner," ("The Sporting Duchess.") He had been an actor of some repute. With his mother and sisters, he conducted, under the firm name of Alias et Cie, one of the best-known theatrical costuming establishments in the world. For seventeen years he had been London's impresario of grand opera, succeeding to the work of both Mapleson and Gye. Every

Sir Augustus Harris,
Who Died at Folkestone Yesterday.

year for many years he had produced on Boxing Night at Drury Lane Theatre a "pantomime" so costly in its accessories, so bewilderingly beautiful in its pictures, so ingenious in its devices, that the glory of English Christmas pantomime seemed to have reached its apex in him.

Yet he found time for "practical politics." In 1890 he sought and obtained a seat in the County Council from the Strand Division of London. In 1891 he became one of the Sheriffs of London. This office brought to him his knighthood.

All London called him "Gus." He was of a Hebrew family, and properly proud of his race. It was quite the fashion with a certain class of London journalists good humoredly to gibe at Harris, and with a few others to sneer at him. By the last-mentioned class he was compared with the poet Bunn, whose oiled whiskers, many waistcoats, and gold chains were the delight of Thackeray—who touched up Bunn as the London manager in the early chapters of "Pendennis"—with the famous E. T. Smith, whose linguistic vagaries were like those of our own John Stetson, and other entrepreneurs of London's past.

But Sir Augustus had received an excellent training for his chosen work. He was a speculator, to be sure, but something more. He knew how to produce a play splendidly. He designed pictures and dresses. He had a fine eye for color schemes. He knew stage "business," and every trick of the craft.

He was born of English parents in Paris in 1852. His father, for whom he was named, was one of the best of London stage managers. His post at the time of his son's birth was at Covent Garden Theatre. The infancy and early childhood of Augustus were passed in London, at the age of twelve years he was sent to school in Paris. Carvalho, the Opéra Comique manager; Faure, Brandus, and Adelina Patti were friends he made as a youngster in the French capital. His bent was all for the stage, but his father determined that he should be a man of affairs. After his schooling in Paris was finished, he spent some time in Hanover, studying German. Returning to London, he secured a place in the foreign correspondence department of Emile Erlanger & Co., bankers. But his mind was still on music and the drama. There is a story that he once acted Hamlet in Paris.

When his father died, in 1873, he threw over his clerkship, and became an actor, making his first appearance at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, as Malcolm, in "Macbeth." At the Amphitheatre, in Liverpool, he acted "light comedy and juvenile" rôles under the management of Barry Sullivan. Col. J. H. Mapleson soon afterward employed him as assistant stage manager of his opera company, and two weeks later made him principal stage manager. Lord Newry was his "backer" when, in 1876, he took the Paris Odéon to the Opéra Comique in London to act at the St. James's Theatre in "Les Danischeffs." At Christmas that year the big Crystal Palace pantomime, "Sinbad," was his—he "invented, constructed, and produced" it. In 1877 he went to the Criterion Theatre, under Wyndham's management, and took the part of Harry Greenlanes during the long run of "Pink Dominos."

In 1879 he obtained the lease of Drury Lane Theatre, and produced the first of his scenic melodramas, "The World," which he devised in collaboration with Paul Merritt and Henry Pettitt. In this, besides designing the scenic effects and directing the stage, he acted the principal part, and he acted also in "Youth," the successor of "The World," but he soon gave up acting as his other labors increased. The principal Drury Lane plays besides those named were "A Run of Luck," "Human Nature," "Pleasure," "The Armada," "The Royal Oak," "A Million of Money," "Burmah," and "The Derby Winner." Among his co-laborers in writing them were Henry Hamilton and G. R. Sims.

In 1879, also, he made his first venture in grand opera at Drury Lane, and later, on the death of the elder Gye, he secured the lease of Covent Garden Theatre, where for many years he had satisfied "society" by producing opera in Italian and French with the most highly approved artists, and not seriously annoyed the "musical public." Indeed, it is very doubtful, all things considered, if London has ever had better performances of opera than Harris gave it for a long time.

Sir Augustus also went largely into the music-hall business, and the big Empire Theatre in the days of its costly and showy ballets, was one of his pet enterprises. He lost money there, but the daring impresario frequently loses money. It is not likely that Sir Augustus Harris had left a large fortune. He made much money, but he expended it lavishly. He was interested in many enterprises in London and "on tour." He always had innumerable irons in the fire, and Peter was often made to serve for the payment of Paul.

Not the Same Jurors.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

My attention has just been called to an editorial in the issue of THE NEW-YORK TIMES for June 18, based upon a supposed similarity between the judges of the Sherman Statue competition and that in Philadelphia for the decoration of the Common Council Chamber.

Permit me to offer a list of the jurors in Philadelphia, and to point out that they are all professional painters, sculptors, or architects:

C. Howard Walker, F. Duveneck, John Lambert, Jr., John W. Boyle, R. W. Vonnoh, Miss Emily Sartain, and Edward Simmons.

EDWARD SIMMONS.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1896.

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The New-York Times

WILLIAM ST. JOHN AND HIS BANK.

Directors Deny Any Purpose to Remove Him Because of Money Views.

It was said yesterday that the Directors of the Mercantile National Bank, of which William P. St. John is President, are considerably concerned over his advocacy of free-silver coinage. Every other Director of the bank is a gold-standard man.

Mr. St. John's name has been printed on platform tickets for the silver demonstration planned for Thursday evening in Cooper Union, at which Senator Tillman and Alexander Delmar will speak, and it was reported that in consequence of this several Directors of the bank had a meeting yesterday, in which they discussed the propriety of bringing about the resignation of Mr. St. John from the management of their institution.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called upon Mr. St. John and informed him of the reported talk among the Directors. He did not seem surprised that his position on the financial question was criticised, but he said that he did not believe that the Directors were dissatisfied with his management of the bank.

"I am not going to preside at the Cooper Union silver meeting," said he. "The use of my name in that connection was unauthorized. I shall not even be present at the meeting. I am taking no more active part in politics now than at any time during the last three years. My views on the subject of silver are well known. I have not modified them."

When asked about the rumor that Mr. St. John was to be asked to resign, Isaac Wallach, one of the Directors of the bank, said last night to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"There is not a word of truth in the matter. I know positively that it is not so. There is not a Director in the bank that does not admire and respect Mr. St. John. We have every confidence in Mr. St. John as a capable bank official. What his personal views are does not concern us."

James H. Nichols of the firm of Austin, Nichols & Co., also one of the Directors of the Mercantile National Bank, said last evening that if President St. John had been requested to resign by any of the Directors it was without his knowledge. So far as he knew there was no dissatisfaction with Mr. St. John as President of the bank, and no disposition on the part of the Directors to force him out.

SOCIETY GATHERING AT NEWPORT.

Prominent Arrivals Yesterday at the Famous Seashore Resort.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 22.—Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who, with Mr. Vanderbilt, arrived Sunday for the Summer, had a ladies' luncheon to-day. Miss Gammell also entertained at lunch this noon, her guests including the season's belles.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., of New-York arrived at their villa, on Bellevue Avenue, for the Summer to-day.

Miss Alice Blight, John C. Furman, and A. Butler Duncan of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. John C. Bancroft of Melrose, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McCaleb of New-Orleans, and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Knowlton of Brooklyn also arrived to-day for the season.

Other arrivals to-day include Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lang of Brooklyn, Mrs. Frank R. Thomas, and Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Fairfield of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Gaines, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. S. Z. Cheesebro, Mr. and Mrs. William Tucker, and Mrs. M. A. Martyn of New-York; E. M. Du Marais and A. P. Enders of Paris, Mr. and Mrs. J. Baruch of Los Angeles, Miss Edna Cheesebro, and Miss N. A. Cheesebro of Stonington.

Mayor Boyle to-day reappointed Major Theodore K. Gibbs a member of the Park Commission for five years.

Capt. A. T. Mahan, United States Navy, who is lecturing this week at the War College, is the guest of Samuel Powel.

Dr. Oliver W. Huntington of Cambridge, Mass., to-day purchased the villa on Third Street, with its 200,000 feet of picturesque grounds, of Thomas Dunn. The price is not given. It is one of the finest places that was on the market.

Registered at the Casino to-day were J. G. Beresford, Lieut. F. J. B. Corderoigo, United States Navy; A. Butler Duncan, Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. McKinstrey, Capt. A. T. Mahan, United States Navy; W. S. Andrews, R. L. Willing, and Charles Willing.

A. Low and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Swan went to New-York to-day.

To-day's arrivals at Jamestown are Mrs. Edward Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gibbon Davis and Edward Lawrence Davis of Philadelphia, Mrs. A. G. Kellogg of Washington, D. C., Y. Peirson of New-Haven, Mrs. James H. Ring, Port Royal.

The world's best natural aperient,

Hunyadi János

CURES CONSTIPATION.

HEARING IN MR. PARKER'S CASE.

Not Much Done Yesterday—Defense Will Be Heard Next Week.

Electric fans and open windows made the Mayor's office comfortable yesterday for those engaged in the hearing of the charges against Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker, but they also confined the proceedings closely to the ttable at which sat the persons immediately concerned.

Sounds from outdoors overpowered nearly everything that was said, and visitors not privileged to get close to the table caught only an occasional sentence. This did not much matter, for the testimony was clerical and perfunctory.

Roger K. Walsh, stenographer for the Police Board, identified indorsements which he had made on the various papers in evidence, showing the official course they took, with dates attached. William Delamater, Deputy Chief Clerk of the Police Board, testified in regard to references of pension cases. His direct testimony was intended to show that cases were not handled promptly.

Gen. Tracy, Mr. Parker's counsel, asked if pensioners suffered from this delay. The rule is to pay pensioners at the end of a quarter. Thus, action by the board within the quarter, even if several weeks after application and toward the end of a quarter, did not delay the receipt of money by the pensioner. So far as Mr. Delamater's testimony showed, Jennie Seaman was the only pensioner who suffered from the delay. A pension was granted to her from July 1, 1895, the board acting Nov. 26, 1895. Prompt action would have entitled her to money on Oct. 1. As it was, her name did not go to the pension roll until it was made up for payment on Jan. 1.

This closed the case for the prosecution. Gen. Tracy was unwilling to proceed with the defense until he could complete Police Commissioner Grant's cross-examination, which was interrupted by Col. Grant's trip to the St. Louis Convention.

Mr. Root said he would be away to-day and to-morrow. Gen. Tracy expected to be engaged in the Tamsen case Thursday and Friday. The Mayor said he would not be free Saturday. The hearing was accordingly adjourned until next Monday, with the understanding that it might be continued on Wednesday of next week. Mr. Root asked Gen. Tracy if he would like to set dates further ahead.

"No," Gen. Tracy replied. "We intend to give you hot shot. Probably you will have enough by Monday night to cry quits."

THE "DEVIL" SCARE OVER.

Special Precautions Taken in the Stanton Street Grammar School.

School Inspector Benjamin Blumenthal intended to address the children in Grammar School No. 22, at Stanton and Sheriff Streets, yesterday, on the "devil" scare of last week; but when he arrived at the school just before noon, he found everything so quiet that he contented himself with visiting the various classrooms.

At the conclusion of his visit he said he thought it inadvisable to refer to the subject, because it might revive the scare among the children.

School Trustees George Mundorf and William Graham of the Eleventh Ward visited the school early in the morning, and found everything quiet. They left word with Principal Eugene Gutgsell always to have two or three of the teachers in the playrooms at recess. They also took the precaution to have an additional policeman stationed at the schoolhouse, with instructions to notify them if another outbreak occurred.

Chinese Look Alike, the Judge Says.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Judge Hagner, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, today, sentenced Sing Yung, a Chinese laborer, to deportation. Sing Yung came to the United States from Africa on a schooner and failed to register, as required by the Geary act. Judge Hagner read the law requiring the evidence of at least one white witness in such cases, and said: "The reason for this requirement introduces us to one of the most difficult problems in this connection. These people all look alike to the untrained eyes of a European or American. Who of us can go into a flock of sheep and pick out one of them from another? A countryman will do this, and swear to his sheep. He knows it by the face. But you or I could not."

Long-Delayed Recognition of Bravery

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A medal of honor was awarded to-day to Frederick M. Deland, late private, Company D, Forty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry, for gallantry in action at Fort Hudson, La., May 27, 1863. During this engagement this soldier volunteered in response to a call, and under heavy fire from the enemy advanced and assisted in filling with "fascines" a ditch which presented a serious obstacle to the troops attempting to take the works of the enemy by assault. Mr. Deland is a resident of Great Barrington, Mass.

Drank Turpentine that He Might Die.

WEST HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., June 22.—John Keating, unmarried, aged thirty-eight years, drank turpentine with suicidal intent this morning. This not accomplishing his purpose, he drew a carving knife across his throat, severing the windpipe and dying soon after.

MANY GIRL GRADUATES

PUPILS WHO PASSED NORMAL COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Of the 843 Successful Young Women, However, Only About 600 Can Be Received Under the Provisions of the Law—Miss Agnes Petersen Stands at the Head of the Grammar School List with a Percentage of Nearly 95.

Eight hundred and forty-three girls from city schools passed the entrance examinations of the Normal College. As this is a larger number than is allowed by law to enter the college in any one year, the required percentage in standing was raised from 75 to 79 on a basis of 100. This reduced the number that may enter the college in September to a little over 600.

The girls were examined on June 1, 2, 3, and 4, in arithmetic, drawing, English composition, geography, English grammar, history, and spelling. Those who received the highest percentages are: Agnes Petersen, Grammar School No. 65, 94 9-10; May M. Shea, Grammar School No. 6, 93 4-10; Theresa Seligman, Grammar School No. 36, 92 8-10; Bertha Stern, Grammar School No. 77, 92; Ida Scheuer, Grammar School No. 77, 92 1-10.

The following is a list of those who passed the examinations with the usual percentage of 75:

Grammar School No. 1.—Mary A. Meloney, Gertrude Eagan, Elsie A. Weiss, Mary E. Clear, Marie A. Pless, and Frances L. Cashman.

School No. 2.—Mary Rynhpan, Jeannette Halperin, Sadie I. Cronberg, Esther Goldstein, Rae V. Goldstein, Emma Kram, Mary Finkelstein, Helen A. Lubliner, Elizabeth F. Zalenko, Rachel Blumberg, Jeannette Lyman, Hortense Goodman, Irene G. Worts, Rachel Rubenstein, Dora Elinsky, Annie Levy, and Esther Warshavsky.

School No. 3.—Catharine H. Greig, Elizabeth M. Noll, Josephine A. Webb, Edythe G. Hathaway, Ella Warner, and Katie H. Dunham.

School No. 4.—Pauline F. Rosin and Eugenie A. Krusi.

School No. 5.—Helen Walsh, Florence Searles, Martha W. Caird, Agnes Cole, Marguerite Bartels, Lillian E. Frank, Gertrude A. Le Conte, Sarah D. Lynch, Lillian Reshower, Annie F. Quigg, Gertrude Kuhn, Alice M. Lynch, Mignunette Karelsen, Robini A Gillett, and Daisy Boyce.

School No. 6.—Clara L. Uhlig, Mabel A. Twiss, May M. Shea, Anna M. Morgan, Edith M. Antonius, Lillie C. Hermann, Florence S. Newman, Aline V. Wertheimer, Cora B. Sipser, Therese M. Gedney, Helen F. Heath, Anna F. Strickland, Helen M. Thaim.

School No. 7.—Birdie Wolff, Jeanette Richman, Rebecca Frank.

School No. 10.—Miriam A. Grassé, Edyth W. Penfield, Mabel Weaver, Jennie Spiegel, Bessie Johnson, Florence M. Bullock, Ida M. Vale, Emilie M. Gibbon, Esther A. Fitzpatrick, Ethel M. Churchill.

School No. 18.—Sarah Klein, Ida Harvich, Esther Freed.

School No. 14—Mary A. Corbett, Loretta E. Barry, Mary F. Coughlan, Cassie P. Candler, Maria A. Agnew, Mattie D. Alfke, Helen A. Mulvihill, Katherine J. Hackett, Rosemary A. Murray.

School No. 18.—Jennie Mackenzie, Helen Biedermann, Sophie Reyling, Isabelle Coakley, Carlotta Williams, Clara Bonn, Mamie Bonn, Olga Ehrlich, Rosie Apt, Faustina Booth, Annie Betjeman, Emily Koenig, and Blanche Mann.

School No. 19.—Agnes G. Casey and Frances Zellermayer.

School No. 20.—Esther D. Loew, Bessie Sosnowsky, Celia Levine, Rosa Spero, Ida Cohen, and Rachel April.

School No. 25.—Alice V. Flynn, Hattie Mayer, Bertha C. Sattler, Amelia Silver, Tillie Bunte, Sarah Sable, and Vera Aronstam.

School No. 28.—Johanna A. Kempe.

School No. 33—Hermine Poppe, Madge C. McGuinness, Catharine E. Colgan, Patrice J. Brievogelie, Carlotta Bryans, Minnie M. Dugan, Bertha Cohen, Gertrude J. Mahoney, Mary A. Knapp, Edna V. Hamilton, Minnie E. Clark, Rose M. Lawless.

School No. 36—Isabelle Wertheimer, Martha Burns, Rosemary Sullivan, Myra Dreyfuss, Theresa Seligman, Alice M. Collins, Minnie Goldsmith, Rosa Oppenheimer, Isabelle Heilbrun, Rosa Osterweise, Theresa Stumpf, Louisa Engel, Eva Schnepp, Maud M. Bliss, Elizabeth M. Butler.

School No. 37—Martha A. Kraus, Lillian M. Hampton, Rhoada Doyle, Clara Fleishauer, Olga Burkhardt, Etta Dwire, Grace A. De Valle, Edith M. Cooper.

School No. 38—Josephine Abrahams, Adelina M. Cavagnora, Josephine A. Dupont, Ernestine Indruk.

School No. 41—Eva C. Young, Carrie L. Losche, Ella C. Teetsell, Florence E. Fowler, Sadie Isaacs, Genevieve C. Black, Madeline D. Atkinson, Mabel F. Lithgow, Edna I. Walsh, Clara A. Schroeder, Janet McComb, Leonore C. Dolson, Carrie Kissinger, Henrietta Greenwood, Marie L. Smith, Marcella Diaz.

School No. 42—Bessie Greenberg, Beckie Phillips, Rachel Paley, Bella Selig, Lena Sobel, Anna Marks, Fannie Douglis, Charlotte Cohen, Mildred Lippman, Annie Greenman.

School No. 43—Margaret V. Canavan, Annette Rogge, Lucille C. Hogan, Ethel P. Foster, Marie E. Williams, Catharine R. Conway, Helen C. Bowden, Dinorah Adler, Margaret M. Wallace, Annie Holscher.

School No. 44—Nellie T. McNamara, Marion L. McGowan, Blanche Duke, Hattie A. Vollman, Helen O. Rosenberg, Henrietta C. Clark, Sarah Pinkus.

School No. 45—Mary C. Fox, Mabel F. Kelly, Maude Phillips, Georgia H. Cooper, Mary A. Berndt, Grace Zellers, Belle Wilson, Elizabeth E. Cleary, Cora Lee, Louise Bulpin, Edith J. Bunten, Marie V. Fitz Gerald, Elizabeth M. Fox, Jessie A. Heilner.

School No. 46—Eleanor M. Halton, Margaret H. McClenahan, Nellie Moncrief, Julia B. Miles, Linda Flesh, May F. Malone, Katharine T. Callahan, Hazel M. Cochrane.

School No. 47—Agnes L. Short, Julia E. Curry, Mary Apfel, Jennie Whitney, Mabel Johnson, Helen Hesterhagen, Helen B. Frankenbach, Eleanor Hurley, Louise Acton Corsa, Mary E. Lawson, Emily Nosworthy, Ethel E. Krieger, Elizabeth H. Fleckmann, Anna M. Belz, Anna C. Pallay, Jennie Gibson Wright, Ida A. Behm, Amelia C. Herschman, Kathleen K. McFarland, Eva P. L. Condon.

School No. 49—May F. Baumann, Minnie Schwartz.

School No. 50—Margaret West, Mary J. Kerr, Annie Kerr, Mary B. McCann, Annie M. Weiss, Roberta A. Guthrie, Bessie Blumann, Catharine C. Creedon, Mary I. Todd, Harriet L. Hinkel, Sadie Abrahams, Rita Dunn, Irene D. Swalm, Gertrude M. Farrell.

School No. 52—Edith L. Fairchild, May Emma Thorn, Mary L. Murray.

School No. 53—Emma F. Schmidt, May Adelaide Stoddart, Gertrude Hoffman, Olga Brown, Nellie Knappmann, Julia Meyer, Josephine Kahn, Margaret F. Fitzpatrick.

School No. 54—Jessie C. Helms, Florence Rust, Helene Hirsch, Minnie E. Legget Cora C. Voss, Catharine L. Werwatz, C. S. Anderson, Julia E. Richardson, Margaret Fadzeau, Anna L. Slater, Beatrice Levett, Eloise F. Wooley, Kate B. Kennedy, Alice C. O'Connor, Ada M. Backner, Ella A. Ruhl, Olga M. Anderson, Miriam E. Cronk, Marguerite F. Duppelet, L. Rosa Light, Rosella Aumann, Teresa M. Hammond, Jeannette Lane, Sybille A. Mechler, Florence E. Vance, C. L. Torrence, Julie F. Devlin, Mabel Chadsey, Edith D. Hempel.

School No. 56—Lizzie Hanna, Johanna Weide, Julia Noyes, Tilla Collis, Florence Feeney, Josephine Blanc, Margaret L. Smith, Agnes Marcellus, Christina Conley, Miriam Owens, Lizzie McClernan.

School No. 57.—Hattie Wollreich, Marguerite G. Lyons, Rose Danziger, Cecilia Mayers, Nellie Angerstein, Adelaide Wilson, Laura Schicssberg, Annie M. Coughlin, Hulda Elsoffer, Maud E. Benson, Blanche L. Lushington, Lillian Irwin, Minna Kohn, Matilda A. Hopf, Elizabeth Bassett, Goldie Asher, Florence P. Wood, Irene Sylvia Katz, Jeannette Greene, Rosalie Trube, Emma A. Bryan, Anne E. Donnellan, Fanny Myers, Sadie Steinfeld, Blanche C. Falkenberg, Gertrude N. Nally, Sadie Goldman, Gertrude F. Harrison, Hermine E. Gray, Alice G. Goodwin, Marie L. Morris, Josephine C. Haggerty, Lena Eschbinder, Emma P. Lee.

School No. 59.—Mary A. Fogarty, Annie E. Cronin, Bridget T. Lyons, Lena E. Ennis, Annie Engel, Dorothea Buchwald, Clara Haberman, Minnie Obermeier, Ada Mackin Weller, Lillie J. Trameyer, Elizabeth V. Morrison, Rena Yankauer, Lillian E. Steinert, Bertha Ankel, Carrie P. Fowler, Lillian Hessberg, Jessie Mellor, Mary E. Geary, Rose Levy, Mathilda Guth, Catharine V. Sullivan, Anna G. Pockridge.

School No. 60.—Lillian E. Loewy, Bella S. Pollock, Frances R. G. Murphy.

School No. 61.—Mathilda Kapp, Margaret C. Urbach, Lillian Salzmann.

School No. 62.—Margaret Rapp, Anna Betzig.

School No. 63.—Josephine M. McCoy, Mary A. Daly, Etta Neu, Edna L. Wells, Mabel B. Neu, Alice S. Driscoll, Grace E. Mellny, Eleanor C. Hull.

School No. 64.—Nellie L. R. Goodwin, Lena M. Benjamin, Helen Sullivan, Adelheid Tiedjen, Mabel L. Johnson, Theresa M. Dunne, Daisy Dunlop.

School No. 65.—Vida Lobinger, Elizabeth M. Corcoran, Emily L. Blaesius, Agnes Peterson, Florence A. Carson, Mary A. O'Ryan.

School No. 66.—Minnie B. Wiley, Fanny R. Whipple.

School No. 68.—Olive I. Hoag, Johanna M. Wortz, Adele Lawson, Estelle Lawson, Adelaide E. Bradley, May Ungrich, Clara M. Gough, Hattie Seligman, Ella Miller, Laura L. Baldorf, Luella Banta, E. Marion Knight, Margaret Isaacs, D. Humphreys, Florence Danziger, Mabel M. Florence M. McCarthy, Beatrice F. King, Clara A. Pfluger, Ethel A. Loris, Alice F. Meding, Mary J. Smith, Helen G. Burke, Veronica A. Donovan, Elizabeth Henderson, Edith A. Stevenson, Corinne Kalmus, Florence Grosner, Rosalie Silberberg, Laurette Costland, Rose Ballin, Alice M. Plant, Mary M. Serross, Annie M. D. Meyer, Mabel E. Howe, A. Leslie Lucas, Alberta Mary E. Keen, Mabel J. Atwood, May McAvoy, Della Herzog, Claribel Sprague, Lucretia McCready, Clara Louise Lawson, Lillian Latimer, Mabel Tripp, Blanche R. Bernstein, Annie Laurer, Helen Schwab, F. Mabel Edwards, Freda Landsberg, Florence Hays, Phebe Drew, Elsie Kaiser, Mary M. Routh, Malvina Nathan, Winona M. Smith, Mabel I. Whispell, Elsie G. Whitfield, Mary R. O'Donnell, Blanche M. Trier, Marrietta L. Hobbs, Alice M. Earley, Josephine A. Gutzgell, Elsie Chalmers, Rhoda Kahn, Grace Dates, Helen Bean, Beatrice Schwerin, Charlotte W. Slauson, Margaret R. Cassell, Lillian Earl, Gertrude Earl, Elizabeth Rhoads, Gertrude E. Mahoney, Mary A. White, Margaret Weed, Adelaide Gould, Lolita P. Mollmann, Edna S. West, Edith L. Keys, Julia L. Kliesrath, Mary R. Gallagher, Gertrude A. Hawkins, Gertrude F. Hogan, Sadie D. Schaap, Irma C. Pollak, Leah R. Freudenheim, Regina C. Levis, Letitia M. Howard, Georgene McDermott.

School No. 69.—Lillian Cary, Flora M. Young, V. N. Hagan, Lizzie Fulton, Grace M. Terwilliger, Edna E. Connell, Clara C. Schmitt, Mary R. Breslin, Susie Pickard, M. M. Stevenson, Yole Agrati, Blanche G. Little, Hannah Finkelstein, Hoffman A. M. Blauvelt, Esther Herts, Edith I. Penney, R. Violet Lindo, Aline G. Frankan, Anna F. Butler, Lillian L. Ferguson, Mary L. Appell, Kathreen K. Sayre, Ella V. R. King, Catharine M. Hennessy, Coralie E. Lang, Geraldine M. W. Rym.

School No. 17.—Annie Birnbaum, Lena Newman, Lucy A. Breen, Lucy Winron, Sarah Markowitz, Esther Krauss, Louisa Moeller, Ida Strauss, Rosa Weisman.

School No. 72.—Annie C. Clarke, Estelle Silverberg, Ida Baudin, Ramah K. Cohen, Gertrude Rosenburgh, Frances Murphy, Theresa Schwab, Ida Mayer, Blanche Rogers, May H. Fibel, Helen Heydt, Jessie M. Kennedy, Ida Zaiser, Lillie Levy, Bertha Lepers, Florence E. McGrory, Rebecca Rosengarten, Harriet Klein, Anna A. Groden, Ella Coleman, May Tannenbaum, Kathleen L. Doran, Florence L. McGloin, Rose Guens, Jessie McMulien, Else A. Gold, Hattie Somers, Martha Kaufman, Elizabeth Donaldson, Theresa V. Meeres, Nellie A. Haw, Sarah Fischlowitz, Carrie Mincer, Selma Gras.

School No. 73.—Mary Walton, Mary E. Finnegan, Mabel Van Bomel, May L. Parsons, Elizabeth H. Allen, Freda R. Frank, Agnes M. Manton, Catharine McCaffrey, Rita Munich, Amelia Scherg, H. Elizabeth French, Mary J. Frampton, Mary M. McDermott, Elizabeth Donovan.

School No. 76.—Agnes M. Rooney, Kathryn I. Rourke, Grace Cannon, Sarah Kaiser, Rose Weisfeld, Berdie Hochheimer, Mildred Hecht, Lillian R. Myers, Agnes Kane, Cherry J. Wood, Birdie Crager, Rebecca Levi, Julia Friedlander, Anna Driscoll, Sadie L. McCafferty, Kate Graham, Mabel H. Farrington, Lulu T. Murphy, Helen D. Lessing, M. Mary Littell, Stella C. Kunz, Mercedes M. Burlinson, Cora Freudenberg, Cora Sonn, Ray T. Levy, Etta Liberman, Augusta Rich, Linda Bertl, Myra Schwarz, Bessie Siegel, Blanche Levee, Claribel Apt, Blanche Kahn, Mamie Brelhof, Claribel Wineburgh, Gertrude Mellius, Mary Delaney, Gisela Schlesinger, Marie Kennedy, Tillie Erstein, Florence Kutz, Florence Levy, Lannia Russell, Anna Breen, Mary Passholz, Lena A. Bode, Lena Rothschilds.

School No. 77.—Estelle Broda, Kate Nicholsberg, Bertha Stern, Adelaide J. Tretjen, Nettawin Moses, Wilhelmina Oesting, Jennie A. Donovan, Grace E. Clinch, Pauline L. Helmecke, Caroline M. Muller, Estelle M. Hogan, Tillia M. Meyers, Hannah Greenbaum, Borgheld O. Anderson, Theresa S. Ramsperger, Jeannette R. Lawlor, Lillian V. Donovan, Juliette L. Bernat, Anna Ralbe, Margaret Horgan, Katharine M. Krause, Catharine V. O'Toole, Ida Scheuer, Adeline M. Koelble, Pearl Kalvarinsky, Rosa B. Hirschfeld, Emily A. Lange, Caroline C. Hof, Alice I. Brannkuchen, Emma Hyman.

School No. 78.—Fannie Neugass, Virginia Figgatt, Louise M. Blohm, Adelaide I. Gallgher, E. T. McCafferty, Mary F. Kehoe, Ida V. Collins, Gertrude Solomon, Estelle A. Felix, Josephine Cleary, Edith M. McClelland, Annie A. Quinn, Madelint Bapp, Katharine Roche.

School No. 84.—Mary M. Dougherty, Katherine L. Frisby, Emma P. Beattie, Mabel E. Feakins, Adelaide I. Barry, Elizabeth A. Baldwin, Helen Murray, Margaret C. McCabe, Katharine C. Nolan, Elsie S. Willing, Wilhelmina A. Kohrs.

School No. 85.—Charlotte M. Van Orden, Edna M. Wright, Flora H. MacIvor, Julia Flynn, Anna Downes, Lucretia Howells, Elizabeth Leggett, Eva E. Doty, Mabel A. Wheen, Ethel E. Rockwell, Carrie Althause, Annabel Nehrbas, Edna L. Duff, Jessie Barton, Annie Walsh, Maud C. Walters, Josephine M. McCarthy, Grace A. McKane.

School No. 87.—Leonora A. White, Florence F. Elga, Daisy C. Raubitschek, Joel L. Walsh, Marie Louise Salomon, Jennie F. Beyer, Julia M. Hawley, May Randall, Louise T. Fletcher, Eleanor Guiterman, Frances J. Digby, Etta P. Cohen, Kathleen R. Connick, I. Augusta Siddons, Grace L. Brown, Kathleen M. Murphy, Madeline T. Wehle, G. Goldschmidt, Florence B. MacLea, Mabelle G. Yerkes, Hilda W. Struss, Ange M. Ficker.

School No. 88.—Esther Goldstein, Sarah Gottlieb, Amelia Goldberg, Bertha Friedman, Ida Strohmann, Annie Kirschner, Katie Hochman, Maggie Braun, Mary Uhl, Katie Robbins, Maggie Connell, Hattie Streitz, Esther Pasternak, Ida Cohen, Pauline Pollachek, Katie Rosenberg.

School No. 90.—Helen L. W. Johnston, Mabel M. Soule, Frieda M. F. Drews, Mary J. Ward, Louise S. Roemer, Catharine M. Mansfield, Freda Julia Guttman, Katie Wendt, C. Kligenbeck, Kate C. Clark, Ethel L. Hitchcock, Jenny V. Buntrinx, May R. Harris, Elsie L. Miller, Addie A. Arbogast, S. Alma Anderson.

School No. 91.—Ella A. Overmagh, Mary Scully.

School No. 92.—Miriam H. Orner, Rosie Resenberg.

School No. 93.—Birdie Morgenstern, Louise Morgenstern, Mabel E. Marks, Rebecca Hillier, Bessie B. Crighton, Alice B. McCubbin, Bessie-Lizzie B. Crighton, Rena Schwerin, Leonora F. Stoepler, Mary F. Doyle, Lulu M. Felts, May C. Hernon, Eleanor M. McMillen, Cecelia M. Gallagher.

School No. 97.—Catherine V. Derlin.

School No. 98.—Bonnie Moore, Nellie Hogan.

School No. 101.—Josephine E. Burke, Frieda Blumenberg, Lillian Chapin, Martha Ackermann, Julia M. Reid, May Armstrong, Lillie Mack, Jane L. Darragh, Clementine Malnati, Marion Maudrey, Bertha V. Langstine, Charlotte Ackermann.

Training Department of the Normal College.—Amy W. Conover, Elizabeth Seitz, Hazel Liebes, Lucy Baruch, Louise Stern, Mal E. Castell, Adelaide R. Friedlander, Eva Josephs, Tezon R. Stites, Josephine A. Scheider, Florence Sands, Lucy E. Williams, Clarisse Bloom, Virginia Howes, Blanche V. Levy, Mary F. McCarthy, Amelia Jacobs, Imogene Jones, Emma Carlotta M. Kreth, Ray M. Keeting, Emily A. Fowler, Ruth W. Price, Myra E. Sanders, Gertrude Froehlich, Louise P. Patterson, Frances Meyer, Grace E. McCabe, Helen Held, Josephine Schramm, Margaret Roussell Baker, Eugenia A. Poggenburg, Lelah G. Wagner, Margaret E. Denniston.

Training Schools.—Ellen L. Gavin, Sadie Ciner, Bessie Bunyon, Kate Steuer, Sadie Jacobson, Hazel Hawkins, Edna Seaman, Florence S. Engels, Edith S. Waltefelder, Helen E. Dufourcq, Louise E. Sauerveln, Helen Allen, Madeline Egan, Jennie Sully, Emily Manning, Emma Helpmann, Edith M. Brower, Julia Collins, Jeanie I. Harper, Mary E. G. King, Nora Donley, May L. Hyatt, Belle K. McAfee, Mary F. Fanning, Rebecca H. More, Catharine Scanlon, Eva Myres, Katie A. Morrissey, Mary E. Redmond, Mary J. O'Connell, Nora G. Bartnett, Mary R. Cashen, Katie Bleecker, Emma Flynes, Mary Honohan, Herminie Dowling, Bernadette Connolly, Jennie Dowling, Rebecca Goldberg.

The training department is in the same building with the college, and includes a primary department.

MASTERS OF RAILWAY MECHANICS.

Progress of the Year Set Forth in Annual Convention.

SARATOGA, June 22.—The twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Master Mechanics' Association opened this morning, President R. C. Blackall of Albany presiding.

The society during the past year has so increased in membership that nearly every railroad in America was represented. President Blackall, in his annual address, said:

The past year marks an era in the commonsense method in providing suitable counterbalance reduction of the weights of reciprocating parts, rating of locomotives on tonnage basis, or more accurate methods of accounting for coal consumed, considerations for dead weight and methods of reducing same, and a general relegation to the rear of such methods as figure a little and then guess at it.

The report

The New-York Times

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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

Index to Classified Advertisements.

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Hotels	7
Auction Sales	7	Instruction	7
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds..	11	Legal Notices	12
Bicycles	6	Marriages	5
Boarders Wanted	7	Miscellaneous	11
Business Notices ...	6	New-Jersey Property.	12
Business Opportunities	7	Pianos and Organs..	7
City Real Estate For Sale	12	Post Office Notice..	6
Country Houses To Let	12	Proposals	10
Deaths	5	Public Notices	11
Dividends	11	Real Estate at Auction	12
Europe	7	Referees Notices ...	12
Excursions	7	Savings Banks.....	11
Financial	11	Situations Wanted...	7
Furnished Rooms....	7	Summer Resorts	7
Help Wanted	7	Surrogate Notices...	12
		The Turf	6
		Travelers' Guide.....	6

Amusements This Evening.

BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
DALY'S—Prestidigitation—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Pinafore—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestra: Concert—3:30 and 7:15 P. M. Rice's Evangeline—9:00. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS — Baseball — New-York vs. Washington—4:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.
TERRACE GARDEN—Waldmeister—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What Is Going on To-day.

—Irish-American Volunteers, Companies A, B, and C, Summernight's Festival; Atalanta Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue; 7 P. M.

—Harvard University admission examination; Young Men's Christian Association Building, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue; 8 A. M.

—Lenox Republican Club, 122 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; McKinley ratification, with Warner Miller as speaker; 8 P. M.

—Grammar School No. 77, First Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street; graduation exercises, female department; 9:30 A. M.

—Grammar School No. 94, Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street; graduation exercises; 1:30 P. M.

—Inquest on Brooklyn trolley victims of Thirty-ninth Street disaster, Brooklyn Court House; this evening.

—Marriage of Miss Daisy Vanderveer to Gilson Willets; Church of the Heavenly Rest; 8:30 P. M.

—Grammar School No. 41, 40 Greenwich Street; graduation exercises; 10:30 A. M.

—Republican ratification mass meeting; Carnegie Hall; 8 P. M.

—Whist Congress; Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach; 10 A. M.

—Fleming trial goes to the jury.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1

Democrats Hopeful for Sound Money.
Border States To Decide at Once.
Cesars Hook Park Opened.
McKinley and Hanna Meet.
Actor MacCready Killed.
Japan's Great Tidal Wave.
Ex-Gov. Russell for Sound Money.
Has Mr. Balfour Resigned?
Woman Tortured with Fire.
Justice Field Under X Rays.
Found $4,346 in the Street.
W. C De Witt Marries Mrs. Langley.

Page 2

"Altgeld Has Said It."
Mayor Strong Wants Sidewalks Clear.
A Silver-Labor Movement.
Patrolman Hayes Knocked Down.

Page 3

Sir Augustus Harris Dead.
Passed Normal College Examinations.
News of the Railroads.
Hearing in Mr Parker's Case.
Mr St John and His Bank.
Society Gathering at New-York.
The "Devil's" Scare Over.
Masters of Railway Mechanics.

Page 5

Gen. Weyler Confident of Victory.
Tillman and Bates Deny.

Page 6

Ideal Won Trial Yacht Race.

Page 7

Great Ride on Wheels.

Page 8

Summing Up in the Fleming Case.
Jaffrey May Have Been a Suicide.
News of Greater New-York.

Page 9

Yale Class Day Sports.
Oscar Hammerstein Wins an Appeal.
Elevated Road Still Defiant.
To Condemn Rear Tenements.
Delay in the Mulberry Bend Park.
Murderer Gentry in Court.
An Inquisitive Woman in White.
Money for Brooklyn Departments.
Brooklyn Trolley Conductor Robbed.
Allotment for the Levees.
Middletown Hospital Reports.
Visitors from the South.
Allotment for Mississippi Levees.
Original Short Story.

Page 10

The Financial Markets.
The Courts.
Marine Intelligence.

Page 11

In the Commercial World.

Page 12

The Belasco-Fairbank Trial.
Mrs. Herreman Appears Again.
Business Troubles.
In the Real Estate Field.
Johnson's and Watts's Bodies Found.

Discussed the Money Question.

A joint debate on the money question was held last night at 29 East Fourteenth Street. Alexander Del Mar presided. E. A. St. John of Brooklyn took up the question, "Gold and Silver: Shall We Have One or Both?" Mr. St. John advocated gold alone as the standard of value and money of ultimate redemption. T. B. Wakeman of this city advocated the monetary unit of value based upon both gold and silver. Five-minute speeches followed on both sides of the question. The meeting was well attended.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 235 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	1895.
8 A. M.	67	70	74
6 A. M.	67	69	74
9 A. M.	65	75	79
12 M.	71	81	83
4 P. M.	69	87	86
6 P. M.	69	84	86
9 P. M.	67	78	81
12 P. M.	66	78	75

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square.....79.75
Weather Bureau.....78.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895.....68.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years.....70.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Fair.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 3, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

WILLIAM E. RUSSELL shows the right spirit. He enlists for the war and will fight to the end.

"I believe in making the stoutest possible fight for sound money and the gold standard," says he, "and shall not give up the fight until the votes are counted. I consider it both a duty and a privilege to take part in this struggle, and I shall do it with my whole heart, unembarrassed by any personal considerations, and in the earnest hope and belief that the Democratic Convention will be sound both in its platform and its candidates."

That is the way a Democrat ought to feel and ought to speak. It's a miserable waste of time and sign of cowardice to talk about bolting or to speculate concerning the possible behavior of genuine Democrats in the event of a free-silver nomination at Chicago. The thing to do is to fight free silver, to fight it with every resource, to fight it desperately and to the end. There is no possibility of defeat in such a struggle as Gov. RUSSELL and the other Eastern Democrats will enter upon at Chicago. Defeat for them is death for the Party. Parties do not hang themselves in that way. Reason and argument and plain demonstration must have due effect. Already there is weakening in Ohio and in Illinois, two States in which the silver craze has swept on unresisted, and in the South also.

The delegates from the South by their reason or unreason will determine the outcome at Chicago and the fate of the Democratic Party. They will not destroy the Party, because to do that would destroy themselves. It would destroy the peace and tranquillity of the communities in which they dwell. It would expose all the Southern States to the risk of a domination they detest. It would bring upon the Nation the calamity of the extinction of one of its great parties, with the inevitable and evil consequences of unchallenged dominion for the other for a period of years.

Ex-Gov. RUSSELL has set a good example, an example that should inspire all Democrats with the valiant spirit he shows.

FACTS FOR SILVER DEMOCRATS.

The Republicans at St. Louis adopted a declaration of three distinct points as to the currency:

1. International bimetallism, which they pledged themselves to promote.
2. The maintenance of the gold standard in the United States until international bimetallism can be obtained.
3. The maintenance of all our silver and paper currency at parity with gold.

There was, besides, a good deal of verbiage, but these three points are all there is of substance in the Republican declaration.

How can an issue be made on this declaration? In one of two ways only. By a platform declaring against bimetallism in any form, international or other. That way need not be considered. No party will take it. There is a certain number of men—strong and well-informed men they are, too—who do not believe that bimetallism in any shape is practicable, but there is no party that holds this belief, and at present no chance for any. The men who believe this will have to vote with the party that comes nearest to their views or not vote at all.

The second way to make an issue on the Republican declaration is to declare for the free and unlimited and independent coinage of silver. That is what the Populists will do. It is what the Teller free-silver Republicans have done. It is what the fanatical free-silver Democrats propose shall be done at Chicago. If it be done, what will be the consequence? In our judgment—and we have given definite facts to sustain it—the result will be overwhelming defeat. The Democratic Party with a free-silver platform would be opposed, first and necessarily, by all Republicans except the free-silver men; second, by all Democrats who believe that free silver would bring ruin to business; third, by all bimetallists who believe that international bimetallism is possible and that American free silver would defeat it.

On this point the opinion of Mr. W. C. WHITNEY has weight. He is certainly a very loyal Democrat. No one, we believe, disputes that. He is a sincere bimetallist. He believes that bimetallism by international agreement would be a great gain, and that it is possible. We may disagree with him as to his view of the possibilities. Our information on that point may lead us to very different conclusions. But his very hopefulness in this direction springs from his zeal for bimetallism, and emphasizes his authority. As a bimetallist he concurs in the opinion of European bimetallists "that free coinage undertaken by the United States alone would simply end in silver monometallism and discredit and put back the cause of the double standard the world over."

As a Democrat, very eager for Democratic victory, he is even more plain. He says:

"Most any sacrifice might be asked of Democrats for the sake of the party, and they would cheerfully make it. But, if the delegates from this locality should go to that convention and represent that the rank and file of the party would follow the lead of our Southern brethren and vote for the free coinage of silver by the United States alone, they would be misrepresenting the state of public opinion here. Whether it is so or not, it is considered a proposition to debase the existing standard of values. And the same feeling of indisposition to compromise with that matter for votes or anything else is as active and dominant here in our party as it was found in the Republican Party when it bore down and overpowered the McKinley machine.

"Personally, it is my opinion, if the Democratic Party goes on to that platform at this time, it will meet the most disastrous defeat that any party has ever had in this country. I understand it is honestly believed in, and people think it will bring relief from their present troubles; but between now and election day it will be pretty thoroughly sifted, and the people of this country will not face the disturbance of values, the loss of confidence, the general distress and ruin which would come to their business interests in such a change in their standard of value as would arise from such action. And it will, in my opinion, overwhelm the persons who undertake it."

This, then, is the choice:

1. The free-silver issue and hopeless and overwhelming defeat or,

2. The gold standard until changed by general international agreement, with the certainty that the fight will then be on McKinleyism, and a chance for victory.

TO THE FRONT!

Mr. PERRY BELMONT telegraphs that he is returning to the United States to take part in the struggle for the gold standard and the life of the Democratic Party.

Mr. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD sailed on Saturday and will arrive in time to join Mr. BELMONT, Mr. WHITNEY, and the Democratic leaders of New-York in the same cause.

All are men of experience in public life. All are convinced and honest Democrats. They will represent at Chicago the Democratic sentiment of the East. They will at once warn the party from the way that leads to certain defeat and point the way that promises victory.

STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.

The interviews which were published in yesterday's TIMES about the authorized or permitted obstruction of the sidewalks, so far as they were excuses, had the same ground with which we have long been familiar and of which we are becoming rather weary. That ground was that New-York being a "business city," any enforcement of the rights of the public which put merchants to trouble or expense was a blow to the prosperity of the city. There is a candid selfishness about this plea which could only have grown up through long toleration. It is the same as saying that the only "business" to be considered is the business of a man maintaining a nuisance; that the man saving himself trouble by using the public sidewalks as his private premises is the "business man," and that the people whom he puts to trouble and deprives of their legal rights to an unobstructed passage through the public streets, compels to dodge his flying bales or to go out into the roadway to avoid his barrels, skids, trucks, and horses, are mere irrelevant idlers who have no rights that he is bound to respect. One merchant goes so far as to intimate that a dealer owns the sidewalk and that the passenger can use it only on his sufferance.

Now, this is the kind of talk which has always been used in opposition to the efforts to abate public nuisances. Of course, somebody profits by them or they would not exist. After he has profited by them long enough, they become in his mind vested and prescriptive rights. There was the case of the trucks in the streets, for which there was a much more plausible case to be made than for the obstructions on the sidewalks. Since the streets had always been used for stabling trucks, there were no other truck stables; the expense of providing them would be "a tax on business;" the truck owners were "poor men," and for that reason ought to be allowed to convert public property to their private uses. Now that that ancient nuisance has been abated nobody any longer believes or pretends that the trade of New-York has suffered. Nobody but the truckmen, and indeed not many of the truckmen would vote to have the nuisance restored.

It would be the same with the sidewalks, if a sensible method were introduced of protecting the rights of the people to free passage along the public sidewalks. As we have said, the application of such a method is largely a matter of proper provision in building. Throughout the Swamp the rule is that goods are received and delivered through driveways, and the exception that any man presumes to transact his private business on the sidewalk. There are undoubtedly many small warehouses and places of storage where it would be impracticable to introduce driveways. The owners or occupants of these should receive, at least for a certain period, some consideration. But this does not apply to any building hereafter to be erected as a warehouse, nor to any of the large buildings which have been built for warehouses. The occupants of these are the worst and most persistent offenders, and to them no consideration whatever is due. They have built without providing facilities for the proper transaction of their business, not because they could not provide such facilities, or did not see the need of them, but because they deliberately preferred the economy of conducting their private business on public property. They should be compelled to pay the penalty of their presumption by providing their places of business with the means of doing business without invading the rights of the public. And certainly no warehouses should be allowed to be erected hereafter which are not so provided.

SENATOR GORMAN.

Senator GORMAN, or his friends, have caused a curious announcement to be promulgated about him. He says, or they say, that he is going to stay away from Chicago because if the convention should be carried for sound money he would get no credit in Maryland. If it should declare for free silver, he would be "charged with duplicity," since undoubtedly he favored and supported the sound-money plank of the Maryland Democrats. What he is anxious about is not to give his enemies any material to be used against him in the contest for the Senatorship from Maryland next year. A comparison of the course of ex-Secretary WHITNEY and of Senator GORMAN is wholesome and instructive.

EDUCATION AND "CRAZES."

Nothing could better show the need of thorough public instruction than the wonderful delusion that has lately taken possession of the pupils of several public schools in this city. The children who have been frightened into the belief that they had seen the devil, or the fear that they were about to see him, are evidently in a very benighted state. They are the children of poor and ignorant and superstitious foreigners, and they have no chance of having their superstitions dispelled except what they get in the schools. It seems safe to expect that when they have gone through the required course of instruction they will, for the most part at least, be protected against such a delusion.

And yet there are some hundreds of thousands of native American adults who are the victims of a delusion that is not less monstrous and in some ways not less mischievous than the superstitious dread of the poor foreign children on the east side of New-York. To believe that the whole community will be benefited by agreeing to call 50 cents' worth of silver a dollar implies as much ignorance and as much superstition as to believe that you are in danger of seeing the devil. The need for better public instruction is not confined to children of foreign birth or parentage.

PRIVATE BUSINESS NOT DROPPED.

Mr. HANNA, you have just accomplished a noble work. For more than a year, we believe, you have dropped your own private business and devoted your ability and time in preparing the way for the nomination of the Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY.—[The American Protective Tariff League, June 10.]

You have been misinformed Mr. HANNA has not entirely laid aside his own private business during the last twelve months. He found time, a few months ago, to organize what is called the Iron Ore Trust or Pool, which increased the price of Bessemer ore for this year by 38 per cent., thus adding about $2 per ton to the cost of the raw material in a ton of Bessemer pig iron, which is at the foundation of the steel industry.

A MAGICIAN'S OFFER.

We do not quite understand why the eminent Theosophists who are now crossing the Atlantic, on their way to Egypt and India, refused to consider an offer of $10,000 from a well-known professional magician for information which, they say, they could easily have given to him. These officers of the American Theosophical Society profess to be guided and assisted by certain Mahatmas or aged fakirs residing in India or Thibet, who, by reason of the perfection derived from repeated reincarnations, are able to overcome the force of gravity and to defy various laws of nature which the common herd must obey. The aged Hindu fakirs, according to common report, perform curious tricks or feats of magic, and the professional sleight-of-hand performer whom we have mentioned would like to find out how these tricks are done. He has sent to India five commissioners, who are instructed to make a thorough investigation and ascertain for him, if possible, how the Mahatmas or fakirs grow a mango plant from the seed in five minutes, suspend themselves in the air without support, and do certain other things which excite curiosity and wonder. But before these commissioners started on their journey he offered $10,000 to the Theosophists for the information which they will try to obtain.

As we have said, the Theosophists know all about these things. "We could tell him," said one of the crusaders, just before the Theosophic party sailed from this city. "Theosophists," said another, "can tell exactly what the fakirs in India do and how they do it." But no attention was paid to the offer of $10,000, although the money was needed for the endowment of the new School for the Revival of the Lost Mysteries of Antiquity which the Theosophists are about to set up in this town. They could tell, they said, but they would not.

It is admitted by them that the information or explanation would not enable the professional magician to repeat the tricks, because he is not a Mahatma or even a "chela." He has not been so perfected by 5,000 years of reincarnations that the forces of nature will do his bidding or efface themselves or become reversed to suit his purposes. According to their own assertions and professed beliefs, if they had disclosed to him the whole thing he would have gained nothing so far as ability to perform the tricks is concerned, but they would have had the $10,000 for missionary work and perhaps would have added a useful member to their society. If the magician's commissioners shall return by and by with half a dozen of the oldest Mahatmas bound by contract to exhibit their tricks on the stage here, Mrs. KATE TINGLEY and her crusading associates will be sorry, we think, that they did not take the money.

An Orange wheelman has secured a judgment for $25 and costs against the owner of a vehicle the driver of which turned into a street on the wrong side and came into collision with the wheelman, who was on the right side. The Court held that the right and wrong sides in this case were precisely the same as in the case of wagons, and the rights and duties of wheel riders the same as those of drivers. One class, if observing the laws and ordinances of the street, was entitled to the same freedom as the other. This is justice and common sense.

ARTIST BOUGUEREAU MARRIED.

His Bride Elizabeth Gardner, a Former American Pupil.

PARIS, June 22.—The civil marriage took place this morning of Adolphe William Bouguereau, the celebrated French painter, and Elizabeth Gardner, formerly of Exeter, N. H. The ceremony was performed by the Mairie of the Sixth Arrondissement. The witnesses for the bride were Samuel E. Morss, the American Consul General, and Edward Tuck, a native of Exeter, who has lived in Paris for many years, and for the bridegroom, Paul Ginain, a distinguished architect, and Gabriel Thomas, the well-known sculptor.

The religious ceremony took place in the Chapel of the Convent of Notre Dame de Sion, the Bishop of Angers officiating.

M. Bouguereau was born in La Rochelle in 1825, and is now in his seventy-second year. He is a member of the Institute of France and an officer of the Legion of Honor.

He gained the Grand Prize in 1850, and went to Rome. His real fame dates from 1854, when he exhibited "The Body of St. Cecelia Borne to the Catacombs." Others of his noted works are "Phlomela and Procne," 1861, and the "Mater Afflictorum," 1876. For the latter the artist received 12,000f. from the Government, and refused double that sum from a prominent individual.

At the Salon of 1877 he exhibited the "Vierge Consolatrice" and "Youth and Love"; in 1878, "Pieta"; in 1879, "The Virgin, the infant Jesus, and St. John the Baptist," "Flora and Zephyrus," and "A Bather"; in 1884, "Charity," "Homer and His Guide," and "Italian at a Fountain"; in 1883, "Nymphs and Satyre," and "The Little Marauders"; in 1882, "Harvest Time" and "The Mower"; in 1870, "The Bather" and "The Vow of St. Anne."

The bride is one of the greatest women artists of the day, and when she was awarded the gold medal of the Paris Salon, she being the only American woman artist who has thus been honored. She became acquainted with M. Bouguereau nearly twenty-five years ago, when she was struggling to gain a foothold in the art world. She became his pupil, and would have married him years ago had it not been for the opposition of M. Bouguereau's mother, who objected to her son marrying an American. The mother died some time since and the marriage followed. Among the bride's works are "Cornelia and Her Jewels" and "Cinderella." These were followed by "Corinne," in 1874; "The Sorceress," in 1875; "The Fortune Teller," in 1876; "Ruth and Naomi," in 1878; "Moses in the Bulrushes" and "Maud Muller," in 1879; "Priscilla," in 1881; "Daphne and Chloe," in 1882; "The Captive," in 1883, and "A Corner of the Farm," in 1885. Her painting "Impudence" gained for her the gold medal of the Paris Salon. Since 1887 she has exhibited "The Two Mothers," "In the Woods," "The Letter to the Grandson," "Soap Bubbles," and "By the Brook." Her most famous work is "David, the Shepherd." This picture is illustrative of First Samuel, xvii. The youth is represented with one knee on the lion's neck, the other on the ground; the body is thrown slightly backward, the left hand raised in triumphant thanksgiving, in the right hand he holds lovingly the white lamb to his bosom, which he has just rescued from the paws of the lion, now lying upon his back, with his mouth open beneath the bare knee of the youthful shepherd.

During the Summer of 1894 there was a menagerie near Miss Gardner's studio. It pleased her to go to this menagerie to study the animals, and as she was rather fond of the king of beasts, she made paintings of him in every position. It chanced that she went one day and was informed that her favorite lion was dying. She took a number of photographs of him, and made a color sketch of him with his mouth open and his head thrown back in his last agony. Then, when he was dead, she bought the body and had it conveyed to her studio, and for days she had a dead lion and a live lamb in her rooms, that she might get exactly the color and texture of their different parts.

Miss Gardner was a close and warm friend of Bouguereau's first wife, and when she died Miss Gardner took the daughter to live with her, and was for years to her as a mother. Besides the daughter, who is now married, there is a son in the army.

Hatch—Porret.

Miss Ella Porret, a daughter of Prof. August Porret, of 184 East Seventy-second Street, and Robert H. Hatch were married yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the Buckingham Hotel. The ceremony was performed by Father James Mangin.

Owing to the death recently of a brother of the bridegroom, only about a dozen of the relatives and most intimate friends of the couple were present at the wedding. A wedding breakfast was served at the hotel after the ceremony.

Mr. Higginson's New Degree.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson, hodie magno cum gaudio honestamus. Universitatis Americanensis veterimae alumnum, nunc omnium civium suorum qui literarum humanitatisque studiosi sunt, decanum, iam pridem honoribus maximus academicis adornari oportuit.

De patria quoque optime meruit, quippe qui pro servis voce stiloque multos per annos anisus, in bello civili fortissime pugnaverit, atque famam magnam consecutus sit.

In scribendo est ei magna facultas, copia, ubertas, atque semper perspicuitas. Non uno generi componendi deditus, in historiam, res fictas, et saturam scribendo gratiam apud omnes init, atque in indicio magna laude se dignum praebuit.

Ob haec merita, gradu amplissimo Legum Doctoris a nobis—qui et hoc noamstreaquo honore afficimus—adornatur.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, 17 June, 1896.

Energetic and Lucid.

The following sentence is from "The England of To-Day," written by Oliveira Martins, a Portuguese, and translated—into English, the title page says—by C. J. Willday. It gives one a wild desire to read the whole book:

"The man who is anywhere designated as fine is such as he is here; but never more completely so than among the people that to the word 'gentleman' has inseparably united the ideas of good manners and personal dignity."

The Napkin with a Past.

From The London Speaker.

The waiter is an institution against which our aesthetic sense is often in revolt. In a club he is tolerable, because you can put him in a uniform and otherwise mitigate his incongruities; but elsewhere his incurable devotion to the napkin with an obtrusive past is offensive to a fastidious taste.

A Colorado Bank Robbed.

CREEDE, Col., June 22.—The Miners' Bank was robbed at noon to-day of $1,000, by an unknown man who slipped in by the private entrance, and after covering the cashier with a revolver, seized all the money in the drawer. Then backing out, he slipped through an alley and escaped.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Benjamin Helm Bristow.

Benjamin Helm Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury during Grant's second Administration, died yesterday in this city at his residence, 27 West Fiftieth Street. The cause of death was peritonitis, due to a sudden attack of appendicitis. He was well and at his office last Thursday.

Gen. Bristow was born in Elkton, Ky., in 1832, his father, Francis M. Bristow, being a leading lawyer and prominent Whig politician in the southern part of the State. His grandfather was a Baptist minister, strongly in favor of emancipation, and an original settler from Virginia. B. H. Bristow went to Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1851, and studied and practiced law with his father until 1857, when he removed to Hopkinsonville, and entered into a law partnership with Judge R. L. Petree.

When the civil war was begun, Benjamin F. Bristow, though from Southern Kentucky, strongly espoused the Union cause and helped to raise the Twenty-fifth Kentucky Regiment, of which he was elected Lieutenant Colonel. He distinguished himself for bravery in the fighting at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh. At the battle at this latter point the regiment was almost cut to pieces, all the field officers, including Lieut. Col. Bristow, being wounded. He then returned home, and was instrumental in raising the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, of which he became Lieutenant Colonel, and soon afterward Colonel. This regiment assisted in capturing Gen. John Morgan, the famous Confederate raider, and took part in many battles.

Without his knowledge, Col. Bristow was elected a member of the State Senate of Kentucky, in the Fall of 1863. He served in this capacity for two years, when he resigned his office to practice law in Louisville. He was appointed United States District Attorney for Kentucky in 1867, and during the three years which he continued in that office he gained an accurate and thorough knowledge of the internal revenue machinery for collecting the tax on whisky.

Gen. John M. Harlan, now an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, formed a partnership with Mr. Bristow in 1870, but at the end of a year the latter went to Washington to fill the office of Solicitor General, then newly created. He held this post for two years, after which he returned to Louisville.

When President Grant, in 1874, nominated Attorney General Williams to the Chief Justiceship of the United States, then vacant through the death of S. P. Chase, Col. Bristow was asked to take Mr. Williams's place in the Cabinet, but the nomination of the latter not being confirmed, the arrangement fell through. Later in the same year the resignation of Mr. Richardson, then Secretary of the Treasury, was accepted, and Col. Bristow was appointed to that post.

During the two years following Secretary Bristow became famous through his prosecution of the Whisky Ring, whose headquarters were at St. Louis. He resigned the office of Secretary of the Treasury, in June, 1876, on account of the demands of private business, and became a prominent Presidential candidate at the Cincinnati Republican National Convention the same year, receiving 113 votes on the first ballot.

After the Cincinnati Convention, Gen. Bristow abandoned politics, though he remained a member of the Republican Party. He came to this city to practice law, in 1874, with William Peet, Henry L. Burnett, William S. Opdyke, and David Willcox as his partners. The firm name was at first Bristow, Peet, Burnett & Opdyke, and is now Bristow, Opdyke & Willcox.

Gen. Bristow was engaged in many important litigations in various parts of the country, appearing for the Westinghouse Electric Company in all its important patent suits; in the Bate refrigerating case, which established the legal life of a patent; in the income-tax cases against the Government, and as General Counsel for the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad. He was President of the American Bar Association soon after its inception, and was a Vice President of the Bar Association of the City of New-York. He was also a Governor of the Union Club, a member of the Union League and Metropolitan Clubs, and an original member of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

Gen. Bristow leaves a wife, a son, and a daughter. His son, William A. Bristow, who is a member of the firm of Bristow, Opdyke & Willcox, is now in London, where he went six weeks ago to recover from the effects of a severe attack of typhoid fever. His daughter, Mrs. Eben S. Draper, with her husband, Gen. Draper, lives in Hopedale, Mass.

Charles M. Bomeisler.

Charles M. Bomeisler, of the firm of C. M. & P. R. Bomeisler, agents for the Hannis Distilling Company, at 1 Broadway, died Sunday, at Forked River, N. J., in his sixty-fourth year.

Mr. Bomeisler was born at Philadelphia, but he was a Bavarian by descent, and the Bomeisler Gasse, in Munich, was named after his family. His father, Louis was born in Munich, and in Philadelphia was a jeweler. He had three sons, Charles M. and Theodore, who are dead, and Edwin, who survives him.

Charles M. Bomeisler was the best-known whisky dealer in New-York, and it was his boast that he had sold more of the stimulant than any one in the business. He was for twenty-three years agent for the Carstairs-McCall Company, and a year and a half ago became, with his nephew, P. R. Bomeisler, agent for the Hannis Distilling Company, whose interests had been in the care of his brother, Theodore. As a whisky agent, Mr. Bomeisler had had, since 1858, an income of $25,000 to $30,000 a year, and his fortune was large. His life was insured for more than $100,000.

Mr. Bomeisler thirty-five years ago married a Miss Rowland of Philadelphia. She died last year, and her husband never became reconciled to his bereavement. Their only child, a daughter, Mrs. McBride, survives her father.

Socially, Mr. Bomeisler was jolly and whole hearted. When a young man he was a famous baseball player, and affiliated with the Eureka Club of Philadelphia. When he came to New-York he played second base with the Atlantic Baseball Club of Brooklyn. His favorite diversion was salt-water fishing, and he belonged to many clubs. His trip to Forked River was prompted by a desire to see his old fishing haunts again before he died.

As a craftsman, Mr. Bomeisler was distinguished. He was a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Freemason, a member of the Mystic Shrine and of Manhattan Chapter, and he belonged to New-York Lodge, No. 330, F. and A. M.

His home was at the Barcelona Flats, in West Fifty-eighth Street, where funeral services will be held, the Rev. Robert Collyer officiating. His burial will be at Woodlawn. Mr. Bomeisler's body was embalmed at Forked River, and was brought to an undertaker's here yesterday.

Salvatore Cantoni.

Salvatore Cantoni, senior member of the banking firm of Cantoni & Co., at 49 Wall Street, died of heart disease, at Bayshore, L. I., Sunday afternoon. Death came to him suddenly, while he was driving with his wife and some friends. Although the stricken man was taken as quickly as possible to his Summer home, in Bayshore, he was dead before medical aid could be obtained.

Mr. Cantoni was born in Italy nearly fifty-six years ago, and had lived in this country about thirty years. He became a member of the New-York Stock Exchange in January, 1879, and substantial prosperity rewarded his efforts in the banking business. He was prominent and popular among the Italians in this city, and he extended a helping hand to many of his less fortunate countrymen. In recognition of his services to his countrymen he was knighted by the King of Italy. Mr. Cantoni was an intimate friend of G. P. Morosini, who was for several years closely associated in business with Jay Gould.

The banker leaves a wife and three grown daughters, two of whom are married. His home during the Winter was at 56 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn.

George B. Bartlett.

George B. Bartlett, the historian, of Concord, Mass., died Saturday night in Bristol, R. I., where he had been staying the last few days. Mr. Bartlett was born in Concord July 24, 1832. He was an authority on all subjects pertaining to the history of the town, and was known to thousands of tourists who have visited the place, often personally acting as guide to places of interest. He wrote many poems, and his most famous book, "The Concord Guide-book," has reached its third or fourth edition. As a lecturer on Concord subjects his information was endless. He wrote several dramas for amateur performances, which were published in the early numbers of St. Nicholas.

Caleb Seagrave.

Caleb Seagrave, surviving partner of the firm of Evans & Seagrave, died Sunday night at Forest Hills, Mass., from a stroke of apoplexy. He had been in failing health for several years. He was born in Woonsocket, R. I., on Sept. 3, 1831. His father was the late Edward Seagrave, and his mother was Hannah Fowler Seagrave. By descent he came from some of the earliest settlers of New-England, and was related to the Taft and other well-known families of Uxbridge and vicinity. He was connected with the management of the Manufacturers' National Bank, as Director and President, for many years. He had been an extensive traveler abroad, and possessed one of the finest private libraries in Providence.

Obituary Notes.

—Samuel Ames, for many years engaged in reportorial work for various newspapers in this city and Brooklyn, a son of Mrs. Eleanor Kirk Ames, the well-known authoress, died at his home, 451 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, of hemorrhage. He was forty years old, and was born in Warren, R. I. He married Miss Mabel Grannis in 1876. His wife and one child survive him. The funeral will be Wednesday, with burial in Evergreens Cemetery.

—Patrolman William J. Kennedy of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station died yesterday in Roosevelt Hospital from appendicitis. He was thirty-six years old and lived at 514 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. He was appointed on the police force Jan. 24, 1884, and was once a roundsman.

—William Van Keuren, sixty-five years old, died at his home, 193 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, last night, from a complication of diseases. He was a prominent Republican, and was a Police Commissioner for two years from May 1, 1865. He leaves two sons, who were in business with him as contractors.

—Benjamin F. Whidden, a life-long resident and practising lawyer of Lancaster, N. H., died Sunday in Portland, Me., aged eighty-three. He was Commissioner and Consul General to Haiti under President Lincoln, ex-Judge of Probate for Coos County, and Trustee of the Lancaster Academy.

—Elias M. Ball, a dealer in dry goods at 49 Leonard Street, died yesterday at his home, 231 West Forty-ninth Street. Mr. Ball was fifty-nine years old. The funeral will be held at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening at his late residence. The burial will be at Bound Brook, N. J.

IN COLLISION OFF SANDY HOOK

The E. S. Powell and Iroquois Had to be Towed In.

The American barkentine E. S. Powell, Capt. Hodgkinson, which sailed Sunday for Charleston, carrying a light cargo of general merchandise as ballast, was towed back into port yesterday morning with a gaping hole in her side reaching nearly to the water's edge, her foremast gone, and much of her top hamper carried away. Shortly after, the ship

GEN. WEYLER CONFIDENT

BELIEVES THAT HE CAN CRUSH THE REBELLION NEXT SPRING.

He Says the Reinforcements Promised Him Will Make His Victory Certain—Two of the Insurrectionists Shot for the Crime of Rebellion—Two Bodies of Rebels Repulsed by the Spaniards—Claims of Americans in Cuba.

HAVANA, June 22.—It is reported, on good authority, that Capt. Gen. Weyler is pleased with the aspect of military affairs in the island, and that the Government has expressed its approval of his plan of campaign. He is confident that with the reinforcements of 40,000 men, promised him by the Minister of War, he will be able to crush the rebellion, and that he will return triumphant to Spain in June next.

It is his intention to send 20,000 of the troops, when they arrive, to the Province of Pinar del Rio, where they will be employed in crushing Maceo, and the other 20,000 will be used to strengthen the Jucaro trocha. These reinforcements will enable Gen. Weyler to dispense with the services of the volunteers, who are at present doing garrison duty.

Andres Hernandez Rodriguez and Miguel Alonso Cabrera were shot in the Cabanas fortress to-day for the crime of rebellion.

The rebel leader Montes de Oca has surrendered to the Spanish authorities at Sagua.

Last night a body of rebels fired upon the fort protecting Guanabacoa, just across the bay from Havana. They were repulsed by the garrison.

Another band attacked the town of Arroyo Arenas, twelve miles from Havana. They were also repulsed. On their retreat they burned several houses at Centaranas, close to Arroyo Arenas.

Despite the recent announcement that no active operations would be carried on against the rebels during the rainy season, Gens. Munoz, Melguizo, and Valcarcel have received orders to inaugurate in the Province of Pinar del Rio important operations against Maceo. The military officials here think that important results will be obtained from this movement against the insurgents. Gen. Munoz commands six battalions, with four cannons; Gen. Melguizo, four battalions, with two cannons, and Gen. Valcarcel two battalions with two cannons.

MADRID, June 22.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana says that Capt. Gen. Weyler is confident that he will be able to put an end to the insurrection in Cuba in the Spring, when active operations will be resumed. The dispatch adds that he will withdraw his offers to pardon rebels who surrender.

LONDON, June 22.—A dispatch from Madrid to The Central News says that the Spanish Government declares that the claims for damages made by Americans in Cuba are mostly untenable, and some of them are ridiculous. For instance, one man demands $25,000 because he suffered with rheumatism while in prison in Cuba, and another asks for pecuniary damages because he was afflicted with smallpox.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Their Relations Debated Yesterday in the Cortes.

LONDON, June 22.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Madrid saying that the Government is still uninformed officially of the report which Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the American Consul General at Havana, has made to his Government anent the situation in Cuba. If the tenor of the report is as is stated in unofficial dispatches received in Madrid, it will make Gen. Lee's stay in Havana difficult.

The dispatch adds that the Senate to-day debated the questions of the relations between Spain and the United States. Prof. Comas demanded that the protocol of 1877 with the United States be denounced. The speech of Prof. Comas was loudly applauded.

Señor Castellano, Minister of the Colonies, submitted a bill asking for unlimited authority to raise loans to continue operations in Cuba.

Another bill was introduced proposing the restoration of commercial reciprocity with Germany.

CUBA WANTS ANNEXATION.

Internal Revenue Collector Ryan Returns on the Yumuri.

William Ryan of Richmond, Va., Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern District of Virginia, who has been visiting friends in Cuba, was a passenger on the Ward Line steamship Yumuri, which arrived yesterday.

Mr. Ryan says the Cubans are more clamorous than ever for annexation to the United States, and that while a few representative men of the island express some doubt as to the possibility of annexation, the great majority regard such a thing as practicable and desirable for both the United States and Cuba, and as the one solution of the situation.

Sooner or later, Mr. Ryan said the Cubans say, annexation must surely be accomplished. The members of the Autonomist Party no longer discuss autonomy or home rule under the Spanish flag. They seem to be the chief agitators for American annexation. Ryan says that hostilities between the Spanish and insurgent troops will be pretty well suspended until after the rainy season. The insurgents, he says, expect the yellow fever to play great havoc with the unacclimated Spanish troops during the next two months.

When asked about his friend Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the American Consul General to Cuba, Mr. Ryan said that he left him in excellent health and spirits and very busy; that he was making a thorough and impartial study of the situation, and that he was just now at work on a report to the State Department. Being a thorough soldier and a man of affairs, Gen. Lee was admirably adapted for the difficult task which he had undertaken. Gen. Lee, he said, was exceedingly popular, both the Spanish officials and the Cubans showing him the utmost respect and consideration. He had received many invitations to dine out, but, owing to pressing official duties, he had declined most of them.

"Will Gen. Lee's report lean to the Cuban or Spanish side?"

"When his report is completed and sent to Washington," replied Mr. Ryan, "it will be full of important information and will be a valuable State paper. That may easily be taken for granted."

As to the bias of Gen. Lee's report Mr. Ryan could not say.

"Will Gen. Lee remain at his post all Summer, or will he return home on a leave of absence," was asked.

"He expects to remain in Havana throughout the Summer," said Mr. Ryan.

Owing to his not having secured acclimation papers at Havana, Mr. Ryan was compelled to go to Hoffman Island to await the expiration of five days from the time of his leaving Cuba, which will be to-day.

It was said aboard the ship that when the Yumuri arrived at Havana on her last trip, on the night of June 17, the crew saw several shafts of flame arise about fifteen miles southeast of the city. It was subsequently declared ashore that the insurgents had been blowing up buildings in the outskirts with dynamite.

The Yumuri brought as passengers from Havana Capt. Matheson, his wife, and seventeen seamen of the British ship Curlew. The Curlew was bound from Mobile for Southampton, timber-laden, and sprung a bad leak, which compelled her to bear up for Havana, where she was surveyed and condemned.

There were also on board the Yumuri Capt. Berentsen and ten seamen of the Norwegian bark Alliance, which was wrecked on the Cuban coast during a voyage from Black River, Jamaica, for Havre, laden with logwood.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—There was a rumor here this afternoon that the State Department would issue a statement about Cuban affairs, apropos of the unexpected announcement that Consul General Lee had sent a report to the President which would form the basis for action on the situation in the island. The rumor was erroneous. It was learned, however, that the State Department was confident that no report on which a decisive policy could be framed had been sent. Gen. Lee has been in Cuba a few weeks only, and has not left Havana in that time.

It was remarked by an official that the President would not have gone fishing if he expected critical dispatches. Mr. Cleveland's delay in starting for Gray Gables is pointed to in some quarters as giving color to the story, although it is admitted that he and Secretary Olney could consider the alleged report, if such a thing existed, quite as well at their adjacent homes in Massachusetts as in Washington. Mr. Ryan, the supposed bearer of the dispatch, now in Quarantine in New-York, went to Cuba of his own volition, and had no official connection with Gen. Lee or with the State Department.

INVADED BRITISH TERRITORY.

Serious Charge Against a Spanish Warship Commander.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 22.—It is reported here that the commander of a Spanish warship attempted a few days ago to commit a high-handed outrage on British territory. A party from the warship landed at Dry Harbor and attempted to kidnap a Cuban resident there who is prominently connected with the insurrection in Cuba. The attempt failed, and the Cuban appealed to the British authorities for protection, which was granted.

A number of armed policemen are now patrolling in the vicinity of the Cuban's house. They are instructed to prevent by all means any attempt to carry off the man the Spaniards are so desirous of getting hold of.

THE EDUCATION BILL IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Balfour's Motion to Drop It for the Present Session.

LONDON, June 22.—When the House of Commons resumed its sitting in Committee of the Whole on the Education bill to-day Mr. Balfour moved that the Chairman leave the chair, which motion is equivalent to dropping the bill for the present session.

Mr. Balfour, speaking to his motion, said that Parliament would meet early in 1897 and would fulfill the pledges which the Government had made in regard to voluntary schools. Critics, he said, might say that this was an extraordinary example of weakness on the part of the Government, backed by a large majority. In theory the advantage of a big majority would be that it would have overwhelming authority if physical force decided parliamentary questions, but really the only advantage of a great majority in Parliament was that it was difficult to turn it into a minority. Mr. Balfour said he did not feel at all moved by criticisms asserting that the course decided upon was discreditable to the Government. He only regretted the obstructive tactics of the Opposition as giving evidence of parliamentary decay.

Sir William Harcourt, the leader of the Opposition, justified the right of the Liberals to defeat a revolutionary attack upon elementary education.

In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, announced that through the courtesy of the United States Government a party of British naturalists were proceeding to Bering Sea on board the United States steamer Albatross. The chief object of their mission, Mr. Curzon added, was an independent inquiry as to the condition of the seal herds and the effect of the regulations governing seal fisheries in Bering Sea.

The Diseases of Animals bill, which provides for the exclusion of foreign cattle from Great Britain, came up for its third reading.

Mr. James Stuart, (Radical,) member for the Hoxton division of Shoreditch, moved that the bill be rejected, on the ground that it transferred the administrative power of the House of Commons to the House of Lords. If the measure became a law it would be impossible henceforth to readmit foreign cattle without repealing the law, a course to which the House of Lords would never consent.

The Right Hon. James Bryce, (Liberal,) member for the south division of Aberdeen, said that the existence of pleuropneumonia in Canadian cattle was extremely doubtful. The permanent exclusion of such cattle would be an injury to the Dominion. The bill, he said, was wanton and needless.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, (Liberal,) member for the Poplar division of the Tower Hamlets, formerly Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, suggested that a time limit be put on the prohibitions contained in the measure.

WILLIAM R. BROWN RELEASED.

He Proves that He Is Not Damon, for Whom He Was Arrested.

LONDON, June 22.—William R. Brown, who was arrested in Liverpool last week as he was landing from the steamer Aurania, upon the strength of a warrant cabled from New-York asking the authorities to arrest W. W. Damon, alias W. R. Brown, was arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court this morning and discharged, he having proved that the police had arrested the wrong man. Brown claimed to be a Director of a bank at Fort Valley, Ga.

Mr. Justice Vaughan, presiding at the Police Court, in ordering the release of Mr. Brown said that the mistake in arresting him had arisen with the New-York and not with the English police. Mr. Brown, after being pronounced a free man, rejoined his wife, who was in court awaiting the result of the hearing.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

Passed to Second Reading by the House of Lords.

LONDON, June 22.—The House of Lords today passed the second reading of the Deceased Wife's Sister bill by a vote of 142 to 113.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Fife, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Westminster, the Marquis of Ripon, and Lord Rosebery voted for the bill, and the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Norfolk, the Archbishops of York and Canterbury, and eighteen Bishops voted against it.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE A FAILURE.

So Says Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

VIENNA, June 22.—In conversation at the Austrian delegation dinner on Saturday Emperor Francis Joseph, referring to the new electoral reform law, said:

"I sincerely trust enough that the newly-created electors will not be satisfied, but universal suffrage has been a failure in all countries where the system has been introduced. It does not suit Austria."

The Next Convention in Washington.

GLASGOW, June 22.—The Presbyterian Convention which has been holding its sittings here during the last few days agreed to-day that the next convention be held in Washington in 1899. The council also passed a resolution expressing thanks for the invitation extended from San Francisco to hold the next convention in that city and expressing regret that the council was unable to accept.

The Tehuantepec Isthmus Ablaze.

COATZACOALCOS, Mexico, June 22.—Forest fires are raging on all parts of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Thousands of acres of coffee, cotton, and tobacco plantations have been burned over, and several railway bridges on the National Tehuantepec Railway completely destroyed. The heat on the isthmus is intense.

Bold Crime of Mexican Robbers.

CHIACO, Mexico, June 22.—A band of robbers attacked the home of Augustine Ristra, a wealthy Spaniard here, and, after strangling Ristra to death, robbed the house of a large sum of money and valuables. The crime has caused great excitement and the band is being pursued.

Pleased with Canadian Firemen.

LONDON, June 22.—As a part of the proceedings of the international fire tournament, the visiting Montreal firemen gave an exhibition of their methods in Agricultural Hall this afternoon. The hall was crowded with spectators, who evinced great interest in the evolutions of the Canadian firemen.

Four New Cardinals Created.

ROME, June 22.—The Pope at the secret consistory held to-day created four Cardinals and twelve Italian Bishops. The prelates elevated to the cardinalate were Mgrs. Ferrata, Cretoni, Jacobini, and Agliardi, respectively Papal Nuncios at Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, and Vienna.

Killed in a German Duel.

BERLIN, June 22.—A duel was fought this morning at Kummersdorf near Berlin, between Lieut. Buch of the Ninth Regiment, and Lieut. Luehring of the Sixth Regiment. The weapons used were pistols. Lieut. Luehring was killed.

HANNA MEETS M'KINLEY

Continued from Page 1.

famous man that the city has ever had. The crush was terrible. The crowds began to gather long before 6 o'clock; and by 8 the crush was so great that it was almost impossible to move. The city had been making great preparations. Every house hoisted at least one flag. On all sides bunting was hung out during the day, and lanterns of all kinds were used to make the display more elaborate.

The first event of the evening was the start of the procession. This formed on Market Street and the streets adjacent. There was some delay at first owing to the trouble found in handling large bodies of unorganized men. The regular organizations were ready to start at 8:30, and the delay was caused by the civic end of the parade not being easily handled. Col. Muzzy, who had charge of this end of the affair, soon brought order out of confusion. His junior officers from the Second Regiment turned in to help their Colonel, and finally everything was in working order.

When the procession reached the armory Judge Hopper, who is County Judge, eighty years old, and a veteran Democrat, called the meeting to order. Mayor Braun, also a Democrat, was elected Chairman of the meeting. On taking the chair, the Mayor congratulated the city on having as a resident a man of Mr. Hobart's standing. He congratulated Mr. Hobart on having such a city for his home, a city that turned out its entire population to do him honor.

Gov. Griggs, the first Republican to appear in the night's proceedings, said that he had known Mr. Hobart for thirty years, and knew nothing except what was good of him. He said that Mr. Hobart had been elected to many offices and had filled each better than the one before, and his first office had been filled to more than the satisfaction of the people. In every office he had filled he had done better than most men.

Mr. Hobart followed Gov. Griggs. He was attired in a black suit—three-button-cutaway coat. In his coat lapel he wore a white rose. He carried a palmleaf fan in his hand. As he advanced to speak, the entire audience cheered, and it was ten minutes before he could command silence sufficient to allow him to proceed.

He said that he had never felt more embarrassed in his life; he had lived thirty years in this city; he had watched its progress from a small town to a big city; he had watched the growth of its industries; he believed that there was still a great future before the city; he wanted to say one thing that his hearers must remember: Even if he was defeated, he would not regret having been nominated, because of the reception given him by the people of Paterson. He would rather, he said, have the confidence and goodwill of the people than any office. Mr. Hobart was cheered again and again: He was presented with two floral horseshoes, each fifteen feet high. One was from the Hamilton Club and the other from the Board of Trade.

The presentation of the flowers afforded another chance to cheer, and this time the enthusiasm was so great that it was a long time before the announcement of the programme for the rest of the night could be made.

As soon as Mr. Hobart ceased speaking he was driven to Carroll Hall, his home, and there, accompanied by the city officials and Gov Griggs, prepared to review the procession. There were about 10,000 men in line. The paraders cheered as they passed the residence of Mr. Hobart, and, in response, he bowed. He stood beside Gov. Griggs and Mayor Braun.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., June 22.—A large and enthusiastic McKinley and Hobart ratification meeting was held in the Town Hall here to-night, and the first campaign banner in the State was raised at the corner of Arlington Avenue and Main Street amid cheers and the setting off of great quantities of fireworks. The meeting, which was called to order by Col. John Palmer, was organized by the selection of Joseph P. Thompson as President; John Winfield Scott, Secretary, and a large list of Vice Presidents. The ward secretaries chosen were W. Cardwell Frank Law, George H. Morris, C. K. Wallace, and Frank W. Wilson.

Robert W. Hawkesworth of East Orange was made permanent Chairman, and at the conclusion of his speech of acceptance he introduced J. Franklin Fort, who nominated Mr. Hobart at St. Louis. Judge Fort, in the course of his address, said that the Republican Party was the only party that rose to the real significance of the occasion, and that the St. Louis Convention declared that the dollar must be a gold dollar, worth its face value the world around. "There never was a moment," he said, "when any leader was not in favor of the gold plank being placed in the Republican platform. When the silver men went out we said, 'Never mind, we came to you with eleven votes for honest money.' The issue to-night is for the redemption of this Nation—protection, patriotism, and prosperity. McKinley stands for all that the Republican Party stands for. He alone is the platform. We asked then that they give us Garret A. Hobart as Vice President, and we would give him a great majority in East Orange alone. This was the promise of the President of the township, and I ask you to redeem it at the pools in November."

The Hon. Mahlon C. Pitney, Congressman from New-Jersey, was next introduced. He made a strong speech on the free-silver craze, and demanded the upholding of the hands of the Republican Party in the fight for protection for American industries and an honest dollar to pay the American laborer.

Other speakers were the Hon. Charles N. Fowler, Congressman from the Eighth District of New-Jersey; Senator Anthony Higgins of Delaware, and Anson G. McCook of New-York.

Resolutions indorsing McKinley and Hobart were adopted by the meeting.

Letters of regret were read from Chauncey M. Depew and Gen. Horace Porter. Mr. Depew, in his letter, said:

John Winfield Scott, Esq., East Orange, N. J.:

My Dear Mr. Scott: I am very sorry that I cannot be with you at your ratification meeting to-night.

It is a gratifying sign that New-Jersey is alive to the compliment paid her by the National Republican Convention in giving Vice Presidency to her distinguished son, Garret A. Hobart. But your early meeting means more. Enthusiasm for the ticket is not local. It is bounded neither by county nor State lines. It covers the whole country. Ninety-eight per cent. of the Republican voters of the country were for McKinley for President, and they have had their way. Vast numbers of Democratic toilers who have suffered so severely by Democratic policies and Democratic measures see relief, work, wages, and prosperity in the man who embodies, more than any other living statesman, the principle of protection to American industries.

McKinley and Hobart, protection and sound money, National and individual credit, good business and good times will carry this country in November by an unprecedented majority. Yours very truly, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

NEW-YORK, June 22.

IDAHO NOT SOLID FOR SILVER.

Senator Shoup Wants More Protection for Lead.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Senator George L. Shoup of Idaho has been in the city for several days. Mr. Shoup was the only member of the Idaho delegation who refused to follow the lead of Henry M. Teller in bolting the St. Louis Convention. He declined to express himself in regard to the action of the other Idaho delegates, but said he had refused to leave the convention because he believed that more could be accomplished for silver by remaining in the Republican Party than by bolting.

In addition to this consideration he believed that silver was not the only important issue, for, although Idaho was a large silver-producing State, it also produced very large quantity of lead, the duty upon which under the McKinley law was twice as high as at present. As nearly one-third of all the lead produced in the United States was mined in Idaho, the restoration of the McKinley duty was of great importance to the people of that State.

Regarding the prospects of Republican success in Idaho this Fall, he said that the Populists and Democrats combined largely outnumbered the Republicans, so that if a free-silver candidate was nominated at the Chicago Convention and indorsed by the Populist Convention at St. Louis, the contest in Idaho would be an extremely arduous one.

Senator Shoup expects to return to Idaho soon, and will exert himself to the utmost to secure the support of the people of the State for the Republican ticket.

GEN. COLLIS'S BOLD STATEMENT.

Gives Mark A. Hanna All the Credit for the Gold Plank.

The Republican Union of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District held a meeting last evening at its house, 69 East Fifty-ninth Street, and ratified the nominations of the St. Louis Convention. The hall was well filled, and speeches were made by ex-Congressman John S. Wise, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, and Assemblyman Samuel G. French. The President of the union, James A. Blanchard, was Chairman of the meeting.

In introducing the first speaker, John S. Wise, the Chairman referred to the platform which the convention adopted and stated that the part of it which related to protection was the principal feature. Although, he added, it had been asserted in some quarters that individuals had dictated the financial plank, the fact was that the word "gold" could not be kept out of the platform, for the Republicans in other States were just as sound for gold as were those in New-York.

John S. Wise said: "The English are praising the Republican Party for its currency ideas, but they also exhibit much fear of the growth of the McKinley tariff ideas. I would rather see the Republican Party defeated than that it should compromise itself on this question of currency. If we make silver the equal of gold, it is only a question of time until we pay the discount."

Gen. McCook was the next speaker. He began by saying that the "persistent, continuous, and indecent" efforts to deprive him and others of their seats in the convention had been defeated by the unanimous vote of the National Committee. While he had voted for Mr. Morton, principally on personal grounds, he regarded the nomination of McKinley as the wisest thing that could have been done.

He said New-York would give McKinley from 150,000 to 200,000 majority.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis spoke of Mark A. Hanna as "the great leader, who had suddenly sprung upon the country." Referring to the gold plank, he said: "We don't take any credit for having put gold into the platform, for it was there before we reached St. Louis. The gold plank was typewritten and in the pocket of Mr. Hanna when he arrived there."

WHAT MR. OPPENHEIMER SAYS.

Declares McKinley Approved Gold Plank Before Platt Saw It.

The Patriotic Republican Club, the Brookfield organization of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, had a meeting last night because its President, Benjamin Oppenheimer, had returned from St. Louis, and his friends wanted to give him a "send off," while incidentally showing their allegiance to McKinley and Hobart. So they serenaded their President, set off a lot of fireworks, and had a great hurrah generally.

Members of the club gathered at the clubhouse, 248 East Ninety-eighth Street, and, headed by a drum and fife corps, marched around to the Oppenheimer residence, 164 East Seventy-ninth Street. The place was brilliantly lighted and Mr. Oppenheimer and his family were waiting expectantly at the windows. The drum corps serenaded, the people cheered, the usual amount of red fire was burned, and then the President joined his fellows, and all marched back to the clubhouse. A lot of fireworks and cannon crackers were set off in a very reckless manner.

Mr. Oppenheimer told his convention experiences. Of Mr. Platt he said:

"I know that Platt had no more to do with the gold plank in the platform than he had to do with nominating McKinley. It is wrong that this man, who tried his best to defeat the nomination, should, with the aid of Democratic newspapers, be credited now with the gold plank. I know the plank was drawn and submitted to McKinley, and by him approved before Platt got to St. Louis.

"I am ready to give Platt credit with one thing, and that is that his opposition to McKinley gave that gentleman 663 on the first ballot."

Union Republican Club Indorses.

There was a large and enthusiastic mass meeting under the auspices of the Union Republican Club in the Thirty-second Assembly District in the hall, 1,663 Lexington Avenue, last evening, to ratify the nominations made at St. Louis. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags and portraits of the Republican candidates. Emil Labishimer presided, and speeches were made by him, and by Morris Levy, P. B. Low, D. D. Ward, Isaac Newman, and others. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the nominations on the St. Louis platform. Copies of the resolutions will be sent to the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates.

EXPERTS IN GAMES OF WHIST.

Beginning of Contests for Prizes—New-England Defeats New-Jersey.

The whist players are now in full possession of the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach. Everybody except the members of the Executive Committee spent yesterday enjoying the sights of Long Island's famous Summer resort, with an occasional game to help while away the hours.

At one table straight whist was indulged in by a famous four, consisting of "Cavendish," the English authority; Nicholas B. Trist of New-Orleans, Fisher Ames of Boston, and W. H. Whitfield, the problem expert from Cambridge University. Two American women, Miss Clapp and Mrs. Kernochan, were at the same table, cutting in and out at the end of the games as partners to the male quartet.

The Executive Committee of the American Whist League, which has been hard at work since Saturday, completed its business yesterday afternoon. Among the things discussed was the future disposition of the Hamilton Club and American Whist League's trophies, the prevailing opinion being that these cups should remain the property of the league and be played for at each congress, as in former years. Two women, both of whom are prominent in the whist circles of Philadelphia, were added to the list of associate members. They are Mrs. Thomas H. Andrews and Mrs. William Henry Newbold, the former having presented four trophies for the ladies' tournament, which took place in Philadelphia last Winter.

During the afternoon session the new trophy given by Brooklyn was presented by Robert H. Weems, President of the Brooklyn Whist Club. In tendering this bronze plaque to the league Mr. Weems said that it was given unconditionally except with the one stipulation that the first game for it should be played this week.

The evening was occupied with the first game of the big tournament that will continue to the end of the week. It was for the Brooklyn trophy already referred to, the play for which this year is confined to auxiliary associations. Two of these, the New-England and the New-Jersey, entered for the contest last Wednesday, but the teams were not made up till just before the game itself began. There were twenty-eight men competitors on each side, Miss Bessie Allen, who played on the New-England team, being the only woman who took part in the match. Walter H. Barney of the Narragansett Club acted as Captain for the New-England Association, and T. E. Otis of East Orange was Captain for New-Jersey. The contest was arranged so that each pair in the respective teams played two hands against every set of partners in the opposing team, making twenty-eight hands for each pair. Following is a list of those taking part:

TEAM OF NEW-ENGLAND WHIST ASSOCIATION.

PAIRS.	
Ames and Dennison.	Falkenburg and Whitman.
Bouve and Howell.	Newhall and Feeley.
Vincent and Smith.	Rogers and Joslin.
Knowles and Becker.	Bowen and Morse.
Addicks and Richardson.	Chute and Miss Allen.
Williams and Channing.	Booth and Wilcox.
	Goddard and Orndorff.
	Sprague and Casey.

TEAM OF NEW-JERSEY WHIST ASSOCIATION.

Rogers and Howell.	Bruch and Howell.
Townsend and Worth.	Birshfield and Lethbridge.
Schuyler and Jones.	Rodman and Foster.
Foster and Flint.	Wallis and Otis
Herring and Newman.	Worth and Watson.
Cameron and Colt.	Kieb and Heineus.
Engles and Reynolds.	
Martinson and Haarbleicher.	

The match was won by the New-England team by 9 points, the score being 2557 and 2539; the difference to be divided by two.

YESTERDAYS FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—11:30 P. M.—June 21, 728 Sixth Street; no damage.

—12:50 A. M.—June 22, 280 Grand Street, Louis Hahn; damage trifling.

—11 A. M.—39 First Street, Frank Schull, baker; no damage.

—10:55 A. M.—302 Bowery, Charles Barsatti, lodging house; damage, $15.

—2:40 P. M.—51 Norfolk Street, Frank Cohen, tenement; damage slight.

—10:20 P. M.—201 East Eighty-ninth Street, occupant unknown, tenement; damage, $5.

—10:25 P. M.—30 Varick Street, occupant unknown; damage, $8.

—10:50 P. M.—754 Tenth Avenue, occupant unknown, awning; damage, $10.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—A disastrous fire occurred at West Carthage, near Watertown, N. Y., Sunday afternoon. It originated in the furniture manufactory of Myer & Ross, and from there was communicated to the mill and butter tub factory of H. D. Farrar, and the shingle mill of William Farrar. The losses are as follows: Myer & Ross, buildings, machinery, and stock, $38,000; insurance, $2,800; H. D. Farrar, building, machinery, and stock, $10,000; no insurance; William Farrar, machinery and stock, $5,000; no insurance; J. S. Normander, $5,000; no insurance.

—The steam stone works of Frederick W. Shrump, at Pleasantdale, N. J., were destroyed by fire yesterday, causing a loss of $25,000, partly covered by insurance. It is thought that the building was struck by lightning last night, and that the flames smouldered until this morning.

TILLMAN AND BATES DENY

NOTHING WRONG, THEY SAY, IN SOUTH CAROLINA BOND DEAL.

Both Declare They Never Received a Dollar from the Commission—Dr. Bates's Second Explanation of How He Was Paid for Work in Connection with the Sale—It Was Revised by the Rabid ex-Governor.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 22.—Ex-Gov. B. R. Tillman issued a statement yesterday in which he denied that he received any profits from the operations of the South Carolina bond syndicate. The statement follows:

"To the Public: I have been absent from the State during most of the last two weeks making silver speeches in the West, and have been ignorant of the furor created by the unsigned articles in THE NEW-YORK TIMES charging crookedness in the bond matter. I read it as copied in the State papers just before leaving South Carolina, and immediately decided that the author was my political and personal enemy and a South Carolinian. I did not feel that the anonymous attack was worthy of notice, and so stated to a reporter.

"On my return I find that A. B. William is known to be the writer, and this statement of itself will be sufficient to most men as to the motive of the attack and the truth of the charges. I learned, further, that Dr. Bates had written a card explaining the receipt by him of a commission amounting to about $2,000 for extra and unofficial work, but apparently shunning or ignoring the graver charges directly or indirectly made of a collusion with Rhind and the commission.

"On arriving at Columbia I found Dr. Bates had prepared a full statement of the whole bond transaction, but under bad advice had confined his statement as published to an explanation of the commission paid him, which was not at all satisfactory even to his friends, and thereby had invited rather than disarmed criticism. He submitted this statement to me, and now gives it to the press at my suggestion. I have read it carefully, and can corroborate as true everything it contains as to the facts of the case.

"But for the fact that there are others involved in the so-called 'bond scandals,' I would adhere to my original purpose of treating it with silent contempt, because Gen. Butler made practically the same charges at Walterborough in 1894, and I made a full and complete answer to them then. I recognize, however, that the shafts of slander and malice which have fallen harmless from me may wound others who are not less worthy of public confidence. I take occasion, therefore, to repeat what I said at Walterborough two years ago.

"I have never received one dollar of Rhind's commission, and never made any agreement, directly or indirectly, with Rhind or any one else that would give me compensation for making the contract upon the terms agreed on. I worked in the State's interest and for her benefit wholly, and it is simply damnable that the papers of the State should give currency and quasi indorsement to these repeated slanders and lies. I take occasion to say that the work done by Dr. Bates was entirely outside of and apart from his official duties, and that every criticism of him for it is, in my judgment, unreasonable and unjust. He consulted me as to the propriety of doing it, and I did not then and do not now see why he should have refused to do the work that in nowise conflicted with his official duties and which did not cost the State one cent.

"On two occasions Dr. Bates, in the plenitude of caution for me, he supposed to be for the best interests of the State, refused to sign the modifications of the contract which the exigencies of the situation demanded, and I overruled him because I saw it was our last and only chance. The agreement to do the work for the syndicate was made two weeks after the last compact was signed, and he signed that under my persuasion. I was associated with him four years on terms of the closest intimacy. If he is not an honest, honorable, conscientious, and high-toned gentleman, then we have none in South Carolina."

State Treasurer W. T. Gantt issues issued yesterday another statement as to his connection with the deal. He went into a long explanation, stating circumstances from the time the 1891 act was passed by the Legislature, the appointment of Colden Rhind to place the bonds, the proposition submitted by Mr. French, President of the Manhattan Trust Company, and other matters. He continued:

"Mr. Rhind, however, continued his efforts, and, assisted by one or more of the associates of Mr. French, succeeded in organizing a syndicate of New-York, Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, and other capitalists, of which the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Robert C. Davidson, President, was the agent. This syndicate, after much correspondence and delay, entered into a written contract with the State on the 19th day of January, 1893, to take $2,000,000 of the bonds at par, flat, and were allowed an option on the remaining $3,250,000 until April 1, 1893, at the same price. On the 15th of March, 1893, the syndicate exercised the option, and an amended contract was made binding them to take the entire issue. The bonds were to bear interest from Jan. 1, 1893.

"The act of 1892, under which the refunding took place, appropriated the money in the sinking fund for the payment of a commission. Not a dollar of this money was used, and, strictly speaking, no commission was paid by the State to anybody. The interest from January to July, 1893, as required by the contract, was paid, every cent of it, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company or to the subscribers of the syndicate upon their order. How the syndicate settled with Mr. Rhind was his and their own affair, and one with which the State had nothing to do. The State would gladly have saved this six months' interest, but her danger and extremity were such that she had to pay it, and under the circumstances she was glad to pay it in order to be prepared to meet her debt maturing in July, 1893.

"Any assertion that members of the syndicate offered to take the bonds for three-quarters of 1 per cent. is false, and some of the Charleston holders of old bonds antagonized the State throughout. Gov. Tillman was convinced that they schemed in every way possible to keep us from refunding the debt at all and desired to get us in their power and then dictate hard terms.

"The charge or insinuations that I have shared in the commissions allowed by the State are false and without foundation. After earnest solicitation to do the work, and when I saw that it would not conflict with my duties as State Treasurer, I did render the syndicate much responsible and valuable service, for which I accepted compensation, not a dollar of which came out of the State. I have in no way violated my official trust; on the contrary, the compensation received by me was for services rendered the syndicate upon matters growing out of an unprecedented financial panic then raging over the entire country and threatening to defeat the contract into which we had entered."

Notwithstanding these statements, the opinion still prevails in many quarters that the conduct of Messrs. Tillman and Bates in regard to the bond sale was not entirely creditable.

EVANS MAKES A DENIAL.

The Bond Matter the Chief Topic of Discussion.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 22.—The State campaign opened at Manning this morning. This was the last day on which candidates for the several State offices could come out, and the chief interest centred in the race for the United States Senatorship. Gov. Evans appeared at Manning as the only avowed candidate. It had been said that Congressman McLaurin, Railroad Commissioner Evans, Judge Joseph H. Earle, and many other candidates were coming out against him. The day brought forth a surprise.

John T. Duncan, a young man from Newbury, after Evans had made his statement in regard to the bond scandal, announced his candidacy. Judge Earle's candidacy was announced, but shortly afterward he withdrew from the race.

Evans made a statement of his connection with the bond scandal at great length. He recited the history of the bond acts, but denied that he had anything whatever to do with their passage through the Legislature. He said he had acted as agent of Rhind, the man who formed the syndicate, and who is said to have divided his spoils with people of influence in the General Assembly and State Government. In the test cases brought before the Supreme Court, he had been paid a fee of $50, in one case, by the State; and of $100 in the other by the syndicate.

He also submitted Mr. Rhind's testimony taken in Baltimore that he had engaged Evans as his attorney and had agreed to pay him a fee, but had not yet fixed the amount of it. He had suggested to Gov. Tillman that Rhind, whom he knew to be an honest and competent man, be employed to float the bonds. He had retired from the employment of the syndicate upon his election as Governor.

He was very severe upon S. A. B. Williams, whose article in THE NEW-YORK TIMES has caused the bond business to be the sensation of the hour. He said there was no necessity for any one of political influence being bought up by the syndicate. He could not see that any fair-minded person in South Carolina will assert that he had been guilty of any wrongdoing in accepting a fee for his services. No one believed that he would do anything to bring down his father's name in disgrace.

John T. Duncan then announced his candidacy. He is at present the chief clerk in the office of the Secretary of State. He felt that it was his duty to come forth. Tillman had not known that Evans had a contract with Rhind in any capacity. Neither Bates nor Tillman, who, he believed, were honest men, had anything to say in behalf of Evans in this bond matter. He referred to the fact that Evans had been defeated in his effort to hold on to the dispensary. "He comes out of that a clipped cock."

Evans—I'll see who is clipped.

Duncan—I'm in the clipping business myself; used to it.

The incidents passed off without any trouble. Evans was several times cheered and evidently had the crowd with him. Duncan and Evans are the only candidates left in the race.

Col. John C. Haskell, who is referred to in the several statements recently made about the bond matter, is out in an interview declaring that John Skelton Williams, one of the members of the syndicate, had said to him and others that Rhind, using no names, had stated that he (Rhind) could not allow as much commission as expected because a large portion of it had to be paid to parties whose services were necessary in the General Assembly."

AT ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S.

Twenty-two Members in Graduating Class—Prizes Awarded.

The forty-sixth annual commencement of St. Francis Xavier College, in West Fifteenth Street, was held last night in Carnegie Hall. There were nearly 3,000 persons at the exercises, over which Mgr. P. J. McNamara of Brooklyn presided. Besides him on the platform sat Archbishop Corrigan and Mgr. Mooney. Others on the platform were Father S. J. Gannon, President of Fordham College; the clergy of St. Francis Xavier's, many visiting clergymen and laymen, and the twenty-two members of the graduating class, attired in caps and gowns.

The graduates, who received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, were:

Michael Joseph Ahern, John Joseph Burke, Walter Gaffney Butler, Joseph Francis Conway, Edward Lawrence Creeden, John James Crossey, Richard Sebastian Cunningham, John Joseph Dermody, Edward Gibson Hynes, John Joseph Kiniry, James Vincent Lewis, Arthur John Lovibond, Thomas Joseph Meehan, Eugene Isterwood Murtha, Patrick Peter McAleer, William Joseph McKenna, Richard Francis McKinley, Joseph Bernard Nixon, Denis Richard O'Brien, John Patrick Prial, Daniel Patrick Sullivan, and Alfred Joseph Talley.

The programme of the evening consisted of awards of medals, conferring of degrees, addresses by several of the graduates, the address to the graduates by Mgr. Mc

IDEAL LED THE FLEET

WON THE FIRST TRIAL RACE FOR THE HALF-RATERS.

Twenty-seven Small Boats Raced for the Honor of Defending the Seawanhaka Cup—The Winner Was Sailed by H. B. Duryea, and Her Strong Point Was Windward Work—The Riverside Was a Close Second and El Heirie Was Third.

H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.'s, half-rater Ideal won the first trial race yesterday off Oyster Bay. It was the first of a series of races to be sailed in order to select the best boat to defend the Seawanhaka Cup, for which G. H. Duggan of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club has challenged. This cup was given by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club last year for international races in the small classes.

The Spruce IV., representing the Minima Yacht Club of England, was the first boat to race for the cup, and was beaten by the Ethelwynn in three out of five races. The Ethelwynn was designed by W. P. Stephens, and the Ideal, the winner yesterday, is an improved Ethelwynn, from the boards of Mr. Stephens, and built by the Spalding St. Lawrence Boat Company.

The race last year gave a big boom to the fifteen-foot, or half-rater, class, and during the Winter more than 100 of these boats were built. Some clubs ordered them by the dozen or score, and the best have been entered for the trial races. The Regatta Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club has to select the best of this lot to defend the cup next month.

The Regatta Committee of the club is composed of Oliver E. Cromwell, Chairman; Charles W. Wetmore, Walter C. Kerr, D. Leroy Dresser, and Charles A. Sherman. They were on the steamer Dunderberg yesterday, and when they got out to the starting point of the race, Oyster Island Buoy, the Sound seemed to be literally covered with small craft, and there was lots of work ahead for them. In inviting entries for the trial races, the Regatta Committee announced that the boat that seemed best adapted to defend the cup would be selected, whether it won a majority of the trials or not. The Dunderberg anchored off the starting point at noon. The wind was then blowing from the west-southwest. It was a nice Summer breeze, a whole-sail breeze for the small boats, and the race promised to be a very interesting one. The course was a triangular one, two miles to each leg, so it was sailed twice over, making twelve miles in all. The first leg was east by north, the half north; the second, northwest, and the third, south by west, one-half west.

At 12:25 o'clock the preparatory signal was given. This meant that five minutes were allowed for manoeuvring, and then another signal would be given, sending the yachts off. It was to be a standing start, and consequently the first boat over the line got the best of it. The tiny boats sailed about, getting nearer and nearer the line, those on board having the light sails ready to hoist or break out. The first leg was a run, and spinnaker poles were put out and spinnakers hoisted ready to break when the time came. Twenty-seven boats were ready to race, and the scene they presented was a very pretty one. Some of the boats were built of mahogany, and their bright bodies glistened in the sunshine. Some were painted white, others black, and one, the Columbia, red, white, and blue—red one side, white the other, and blue on the stern.

The list of starters, their owners, designer, and by whom sailed is as follows:

Willada, W. G. Newman, Huntington, Frank Corry.
Two Step, Herbert Jennings, W. P. Stephens, owner.
Vesper, Paul Butler, Butler Ames, owner.
Question, L. D. Huntington, owner, J. Clark.
Hope, Arthur, Iselin, Huntington, Phil Howard.
Gnome, owner, Herreshoff, owner.
Mandeen, R. B. MacManus, owner, owner.
Saghoya, H. C. Smith, Seabury, owner.
In It, F. M. Randall, Crosby & Co., T. F. Day.
Terrapin, W. S. Peters, Rigby, owner.
Tribly, A. G. Tyson, Olmstead, F. B. Jones.
Paprika, C. S. Hoyt, Huntington, Leff Huntington.
Defender II., W. G. Brokaw, Fay, Al Comacho.
Ideal, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Stevens, Herman Duryea.
Kittie V., Hazen Morse, Webber, owner.
Cyclone, E. S. Ives, Rigby, owner.
El Heirie, C. D. Crane, owner, owner.
Isabel, J. P. MacQuaide, Davis, G. W. McQuaide.
Glance, F. L. Downing, Gedney, owner.
Tornado, F. C. Morris, Rigby, owner.
Riverside, Riverside Syndicate, Olmstead, C. Olmstead.
Nike, Fred Meeker, Davis, owner.
Columbia, F. T. Wood, Wood, owner.
Die Hexe, S. C. Blaisdell, Wyckoff, owner.
Yola, C. Wells, Claughton, Mr. Mallory.
Nit, W. N. Murray, Herreshoff, owner.
Manataquott, Regis H. Bost, owner.

The starting signal was given at 12:30. The little fleet, well bunched, had approached very nearly to the line, and as the signal was given the spinnakers were broken out, away they went. The Ideal, sailed by Herman B. Duryea, owner of the Vaquero, and one of the best of amateur sailors, was the first away, closely followed by the Hope, Gnome, Maudeen, El Heirie, Paprika, and Die Hexe. The others were all in a bunch, with the Glance, Tornado, and Manowtasquott last in the bunch. They all carried spinnakers to port except the Gnome.

Fairly good time was made over the first two miles, and the Ideal held her lead, but the Gnome, sailed by F. M. Hoyt, owner of the cutter Norota, had worked through the bunch and was in second place, being only three seconds behind the leader. The Two Step was the third boat, just seven seconds behind the Gnome, and then came the Kittie V., one of the "freaks." Spinnakers were taken in as the mark was reached, sheets were trimmed in, and they wore round and started on the second leg. The times taken as they passed the mark were: Ideal, 1:04:30; Gnome, 1:04:33; Two Step, 1:04:40; Kittie V., 1:04:48; Riverside, 1:04:54; Yola, 1:05:12; Die Hexe, 1:05:18; Columbia, 1:05:41; Vesper, 1:05:42; Cyclone, 1:05:45; In It, 1:06:10; El Heirie, 1:06:15; Paprika, 1:06:24; Glance, 1:06:35; Hope, 1:06:45; Tribly, 1:06:54; Defender, 1:07:15; Isabel, 1:07:10; Tornado, 1:07:24; Nike, 1:07:26; Nit, 1:07:29; Willada, 1:07:40; Question, 1:07:47; Terrapin, 1:07:49; Sagahaya, 1:07:50; Maudeen, 1:09:23.

It was a close reach on the port tack to the second mark, and several changes occurred. The old Heirie, owned and sailed by R. W. Crane, proved to be very fast on this point of sailing, and gradually worked up from twelfth position into the lead. The Riverside was second, the Gnome third, and the Hope fourth. The times taken as they tacked around the mark were: El Heirie, 1:29:30; Riverside, 1:30:00; Gnome, 1:30:00; Hope, 1:30:40; Ideal, 1:31:10; Kittie L., 1:31:20; Two Step, 1:31:20; Tribly, 1:31:50; Die Hexe, 1:32:15; Defender, 1:33:05; Glance, 1:33:20; Cyclone, 1:33:35; Vesper, 1:34:15; Paprika, 1:34:30; Saghaya, 1:35:05; Willada, 1:35:15; Tornado, 1:36:05; Columbia, 1:36:07; Terrapin, 1:36:20; Isabell, 1:37:50; Nike, 1:38:25; Maudeen, 1:39:40; Question, 1:39:50; Yola, 1:39:51; In It, 1:39:53; Nit, 1:41:00.

The third leg to the home mark was a close reach for some, but the leaders, by standing a little to the westward before turning the second mark, were able to lay their course for the Oyster Island Buoy. The Riverside was the first of the big boats on this leg, and they took first and second positions, respectively. The times taken as they gibed around the buoy were: Riverside, 2:11:00; Ideal, 2:12:00; El Heirie, 2:12:45; Tribly, 2:14:35; Two Step, 2:16:25; Paprika, 2:17:30; Die Hexe, 2:18:30; Defender, 2:20:40; Hope, 2:20:40; Vesper, 2:22:00. The others rounded in the following order: Willada, Sagahaya, Glance, Kittie V., Cyclone, and Columbia.

The following table will show the elapsed time of the leaders over each leg of the course on the first round of the triangle:

Yachts.	First Leg. M. S.	Second Leg. M. S.	Third Leg. M. S.
Riverside	34:54	25:06	41:00
Ideal	34:30	26:40	40:50
El Heirie	36:15	23:15	43:15
Gnome	34:33	25:27	42:45
Tuller	36:54	24:57	42:45
Two Step	34:40	26:40	45:05
Paprika	36:24	28:08	43:00
Die Hexe	35:18	26:57	46:15
Defender	37:18	25:52	47:25
Hope	36:45	23:55	50:00

It was a run before the wind again to the first mark on the second round, and the Riverside retained her lead, opening the distance between her and the Ideal somewhat. Spinnakers were again set to port as on the first round, the wind had lightened somewhat, and the two miles was not sailed so fast as on the first round. The times taken at the mark were:

Riverside, 2:49:10; Ideal, 2:50:40; El Heirie, 2:51:50; Two Step, 2:54:05; Tribly, 2:54:43; Die Hexe, 3:01:18; Paprika, 3:01:55; Vesper, 3:04:22; Defender, 3:05:38; Hope, 3:06:48; Kittie V., 3:06:55.

The wind about this time traveled westnorthwest, and made it a beat to the next mark. It was on the point of sailing that the Ideal did the best work. She pointed high and sailed very fast, and instead of being a minute and a half behind, she was a minute and a second in the lead when she turned for the home mark. The times taken at this mark were: Ideal, 3:30:22; Riverside, 3:31:23; El Heirie, 3:37:34; Two Step, 3:41:28.

It was a close reach to the home mark, and the Ideal again did well and finished an easy winner. The times at the finish were: Ideal, 4:05:00; Riverside, 4:07:06; El Heirie, 4:11:21; Two Step, 4:22:19; Hope, 4:25:41; Tribly, 4:29:48; Paprika, 4:30:12; Vesper, 4:30:43; Gnome, 4:34:43; Kittie V., 4:36:32; Die Hexe, 4:37:36; Yola, 4:38:03; Columbia, 4:38:14; In It, 4:38:41; Saghaya, 4:40:20; Cyclone, 4:40:54; Willada, 4:43:13; Tornado, 4:46:50.

On the last round the Ideal and the Riverside had sailed a very close race, as the times over each leg will show:

Yachts.	First Leg. M. S.	Second Leg. M. S.	Third Leg. M. S.
Ideal	38:40	39:42	34:38
Riverside	38:10	42:13	35:43
El Heirie	39:05	45:34	53:57
Two Step	37:40	49:23	40:51

The official summary of the race is as follows:

Boat.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.
Ideal	12 30 00	4 05 00
Riverside	12 30 00	4 07 06
El Heirie	12 30 00	4 11 21
Two Step	12 30 00	4 22 19
Hope	12 30 00	4 25 41
Tribly	12 30 00	4 29 48
Paprika	12 30 00	4 30 12
Vesper	12 30 00	4 30 43
Gnome	12 30 00	4 34 43
Kittie V.	12 30 00	4 36 32
Die Hexe	12 30 00	4 37 36
Yola	12 30 00	4 38 03
Columbia	12 30 00	4 38 14
In It	12 30 00	4 38 41
Sagahaya	12 30 00	4 40 54
Willada	12 30 00	4 43 13
Tornado	12 30 00	4 46 50

The following did not finish: Maudeen, Isabel, Glance, Manowtasquott, Terrapin, Nike, Question, Defendant II., Nit, and Cyclone.

The Ideal beat the Riverside 2:06, El Heirie 6:21, Two Step 16:19, Hope 20:41, Tribly 24:48, Paprika 25:12, Vesper 25:43, Gnome 29:43, Kittie V. 31:32, Die Hexe, 32:36, Yola 33:03, Columbia 33:14, In It 33:41, Sagahaya 35:54, Willada 38:13, and Tornado 41:51.

The race was in every way a brilliant success, and what pleased the yachtsmen very much was that the "freaks" were beaten badly and the good, healthy type of boat won. The Ideal is a centreboard boat, very much like the Ethelwynn in appearance, with the improvements that a good designer will always make when building. The Two Step, the fourth boat in the race, is a duplicate of the Ethelwynn and is the boat that was on exhibition at the sportsmen's show last Winter. The Riverside was designed and built by Olmstead and is a fin-keel boat. She did remarkably well in the race and at one time looked like a winner. El Heirie is the boat that won at Larchmont last Saturday. She was designed by her owner and built at Lawley's. The Hope was the best of what are termed the "freaks." This is a square-sided boat and, like the Question, looks something like a coffin.

The clubs represented and the number of boats flying the flag of each were: Indian Harbor, 4; Seawanhaka, 4; Huguenot, 3; New-York Canoe Club, 3; Larchmont, 2; Douglaston, Harlem, Stamford, Atlantic, Pappan Zee, Riverside, Knickerbocker, and Fall River, 1 each; individual owners, (one each,) 3.

Among the designers, W. P. Stephens won the blue ribbon of the day, boats of his model finishing first and fourth. Second place was taken by one of Charles Olmstead's creations, which he sailed. Third place went to El Heirie, a fast one, designed and sailed by her owners, Crane brothers, and built by Lawley of Boston. Designer L. D. Huntington of New-Rochelle had four of his Question style of craft, more or less modified from his 1895 design. Other marine architects represented were Herreshoff, 2; Rigby, 3; C. G. Davis, 2; Fay, 1; Clapham, 1; Wicks, 1; Seabury, 1, and Webber, 1, while in a half-dozen cases contestants were designed and sailed by their owners. Of the latter class the Vesper, sailed by Paul Butler of Boston, of canoeing fame, was a notable example, the little vessel never having been tried before. In fact Butler and his designer and also his crew, Butler Ames, completed rigging the craft at the starting line, and finished the twelve miles in eighth place.

The second trial race will be sailed today, and the course will be to windward and return.

AILSA WON IN A DRIFT.

A Tedious Race for the Little Yachts That Lasted All Night.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—The Royal Mersey Yacht Club's regatta was sailed to-day over the usual course, from New-Brighton around the Northwest Lightship and West Hoyle Buoy and back to the landing stage at Liverpool, fifty miles. For the big yachts the prizes were £80 and £20. The prizes for the twenty-raters were £20 and £5. The competitors were the Penitent, Niagara, and The Saint, which started in the order named.

The sky was dull and the breeze light from the northwest. There was a full muster of yachts. The big boats started at 11 o'clock, the Britannia leading, with the Ailsa on her weather quarter, and the Satanita a length astern. Beating out, the Ailsa headed the Britannia and the Satanita fell behind.

The Ailsa won the race, finishing at 9:20:50. The Britannia, which finished at 9:27:40, took second prize. The Satanita was a long way behind the Britannia. The wind was very light and the race was a weary drift.

At 9:53 The Saint was leading in the race for the twenty-raters. The Niagara was last. At that hour the wind had died out entirely and a strong tide was running against the boats. It was impossible, owing to the weather conditions change the small yachts will not finish before to-morrow morning.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, June 22.—Passed West—Steam yachts Aida, William P. Douglas; Clermont, A. Van Santvoord; Tolnette, R. D. Evans; Nereid, Albert J. Wise; Oneida, E. C. Benedict, and Parthena, E. N. Dickerson; schooner yachts Montauk, Lewis Cass Ledyard; Fortuna, H. S. Hovey, and sloop yacht Arrow, Edwin Oliver.

Passed East—Steam yachts Eleanor, Robert A. Ballantine; Aurania, Henry F. Noyes, and Peerless, C. W. Harkness; cutter yacht Lirls, Clifford B. Hendricks.

Came to Anchor Here from the Eastward—Schooner yachts Viator, A. J. Morgan; Shamrock, William P. Ward; Colonia, Clarence A. Postley, and Christine, G. P. Miller, and yawl Kwasind, S. J. Hyde.

The schooner yacht Monhegan, Clark A. Miller, was hauled out at Robertson's yard to clean and paint. The schooner yacht Agnes, J. Norton Winslow, and rater Hera, Ralph N. Ellis, are at Piepgras's yard cleaning up.

The schooner yacht Crusader, S. L. Husted, while going in at Arcuinoni Harbor yesterday afternoon during a heavy northwest squall split her mainsail, smashed a boat, and arrived here this morning to make repairs.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 22.—The steam yacht Shearwater, Albert Harrison, arrived and sailed to-day. The steam yacht Huntress of the New-York Yacht Club and schooner Quickstep, William G. Roelker, also sailed.

Yachts arriving were: Steamers Formosa, W. H. Fuller; Gauntlet, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and schooner Belle, Mr. Spar.

Other yachts in port to-night are steamers Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Seakonnet, Frederic Sheldon; Beatrice, Ogden Goelet, and Sultana, John R. Drexel, and sloop Melusina of the Eastern Yacht Club.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

Washington, 4; Boston, 3.
Baltimore, 14; Philadelphia, 3.
Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 1.
Pittsburg, 4; Cleveland, 2.
Louisville, 5; St. Louis, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	33	18	.647
Cleveland	32	18	.640
Cincinnati	33	21	.611
Boston	28	21	.571
Washington	26	22	.542
Pittsburg	27	23	.540
Philadelphia	29	25	.537
Brooklyn	27	24	.529
Chicago	28	27	.509
New-York	21	31	.404
St. Louis	14	38	.269
Louisville	11	38	.224

Scores of the League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3
Washington	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—4

Base hits—Boston, 6; Washington, 12. Errors—Boston, 1; Washington, 4. Batteries—Sullivan and Tenny; Mercer and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Baltimore	0	1	3	0	3	4	0	3	0	—14

Base hits—Philadelphia, 6; Baltimore, 20. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Baltimore 3. Batteries—Lucid and Grady; Hemming and Clark and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—3
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 9. Errors—Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Griffith and Kittridge; Ehret and Peitz and Vaughn. Umpire —Mr. Lynch.

AT CLEVELAND

Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Pittsburg	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Base hits—Cleveland, 8; Pittsburg, 14. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Young and O'Connor; Killen and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Wiedman.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	.	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Base hits—Louisville, 10; St. Louis, 4. Errors—Louisville, 2; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Hill and Warner; Hart and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

NEW-YORK WON A GAME.

Defeated the Orange Athletic Club Players by 13 to 6.

ORANGE, N. J., June 22.—The Orange Athletic Club baseball players were in poor form to-day, and lost a game to the New-York League club. The game was played at the Orange Oval, and was lost by a score of 13 to 6, in the presence of 3,000 people. The New-Yorkers hit for more bases, and, aided by costly errors by the Orange basemen and by their knowledge of Westervelt's pitching, which was a little wild, they piled up twice as many runs as the local men, although they had only two earned runs to the good. Gray did some tall batting for Orange, and the Davis boys made the big hits for the visitors. The score:

ORANGE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	3	1	0	0		
Owen, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Bailey, ss.	0	0	1	5	2		
Williams, c.	2	2	6	0	0		
Smith, ob.	1	1	0	0	1		
Gray, lf.	2	2	1	0	0		
Horner, 1b.	0	2	11	0	1		
M'Grillis, 2b.	0	0	3	4	2		
Wes'velt, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	6	11	24	9	6		

NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
H. Davis, lf.	2	2	2	2	0		
G. Davis, 3b.	2	1	2	4	0		
Tiernan, rf.	1	2	4	1	0		
V. H'l'n, cf.	2	1	0	2	0		
Farrell, 2b.	1	1	0	5	0		
C'ng't'n, ss.	0	2	14	0	1		
W. Clark, 1b.	1	1	5	1	1		
Wilson, c.	1	1	0	3	1		
C'pfield, p.	3	1	0	0	0		
Total	13	12	27	16	3		

Orange	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	—6
New-York	0	0	7	4	2	0	0	0	x	—13

Earned runs—Orange, 6; New-York, 8. First base on errors—Orange, 3; New-York, 1. Left on bases—Orange, 6; New-York, 4. Bases on balls—Off Westervelt, 5; off Campfield, 2. Struck out—By Westervelt, 4; by Campfield, 2. Sacrifice hits—W. Clark, Owen, Van Haltren. Two-base hits—Gray, 2; Williams, W. Clark, Thomas. Home runs—H. Davis, G. Davis. Passed ball—Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Houlihy.

A Defeat and a Tie.

The Metropolitan and Newark Clubs of the Atlantic League of Baseball Clubs played a couple of games at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The Newarks won the first game, and the Metropolitans managed to tie the score in the second, and thus prevent a defeat, before darkness put an end to the play. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Newark	0	0	4	0	0	1	3	0	0	—8
Metropolitan	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	3	0	—7

Base hits—Newark, 9; Metropolitan, 8. Errors—Metropolitan, 2. Batteries—Bristow and A. Rothfuss; Bowen and Zearfoss. Umpire—Mr. Hoagland.

SECOND GAME.

Newark	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	—10
Metropolitan	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	6	—10

Base hits—Newark, 14; Metropolitan, 9. Errors—Newark, 5; Metropolitan, 4. Batteries—Lloyd and A. Rothfuss; Standish, Seymour, and Zearfoss. Umpire—Mr. Hoagland.

Hartford, 6; Wilmington, 5.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 22.—Hartford played without an error to-day, and defeated Wilmington, which earned four of the five runs made. The score:

Hartford	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	—6
Wilmington	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—5

Base hits—Hartford, 8; Wilmington, 8. Errors—Wilmington, 7. Batteries—Vickery and Smith; J. Nops and Kinsella.

Paterson, 7; New-Haven, 3.

PATERSON, N. J., June 22.—Paterson defeated New-Haven here this afternoon by bunching hits in the eighth inning. The score.

Paterson	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	—7
New-Haven	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Paterson, 9; New-Haven, 7. Errors—New-Haven. Batteries—Gray and Elton; Garvin and Hodge. Umpire—Mr. Burns.

Williams Won a Championship.

AMHERST, Mass., June 22.—By defeating Amherst 5 to 3, on Pratt Field this afternoon, Williams won the championship of the Triangular League for 1896. Amherst takes second place, with Dartmouth third. The game this afternoon was one of the hardest ever fought on Pratt Field, and a large crowd of alumni of Amherst and students of both colleges cheered incessantly throughout the game. Capt. Lewis was the hero of the game, the Williams supporters carrying him from the field. Amherst played a good game, but her few errors were costly. The score:

Williams	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	.	—5
Amherst	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Williams, 5; Amherst, 5. Errors—Williams, 5; Amherst, 2. Batteries—Lewis and Ross; Johnston and Sullivan.

HARVARD AGAINST THE FIELD.

That Is the Betting on the Freshman Boat Race To-morrow.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 22.—Wednesday is the day of the Freshman boat race between the crews of four colleges, and interest in all the races is increasing.

Harvard's men are, perhaps, a little superior to either of the other crews in strength. A feature of the recent work of Pennsylvania and Columbia is their practice in hitting up the stroke. They both row up to 38 a minute in spurts, and Pennsylvania occasionally goes to 40. Cornell seldom goes above 33, while Harvard rows at about 34 or less.

The race is generally believed to be between Harvard and Cornell. Late this afternoon the Pennsylvania men paid a friendly visit to the Harvard and Columbia quarters. During the visit the Harvards offered to bet a large amount of money at odds of 15 to 12 on their Freshmen against the field. The Quakers covered the money readily.

The crews did not venture out until evening on account of the intense heat.

In the Harvard Freshman crew, G. K. Marvin has been substituted for Capt. Donald at No. 3, he being considered incapable by Coach Mumford.

Bicycle Police Wanted.

A plan is afoot in Hudson County, N. J., to have a force of bicycle policemen appointed to patrol the new Hudson Boulevard. Several bicycle clubs throughout the county have volunteered to furnish men enough to form a corps, free of expense to the county, provided the Freeholders will make the appointments necessary to give them legal standing, so that arrests may be made. A series of malicious doings has wrought the bicyclists up to a high pitch. Broken bottles, wire, and other obstacles have been strewn along the boulevard, to cut the pneumatic tires and throw the riders.

Murphy Wins at Bordeaux.

SYRACUSE, June 22.—A cablegram from Paris announces that the international team race at Bordeaux yesterday was won by the American team, composed of Kiser, Wheeler, and Murphy. In the international scratch race, Murphy beat out a field which was composed of some of the best racing men in France.

Riversides Win a Banner.

The banner offered by the Hudson County Wheelmen to the club having the largest number of survivors at the end of its century run on Sunday was won by the Riverside Wheelmen of this city.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex). 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier. 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier. 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson.
Direct connection on the Kingston Point Dock with the U. & D. trains for points in the Catskill Mountains, and for Lake Mohonk and Minnewaska. The usual railroad connections at Poughkeepsie, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New-York Transfer Company's offices, Nos. 113 and 261, 363, 413, and 671 Broadway, and 31 East 14th St., New-York, and at Annex office, foot Fulton St., 4 Court St., 388 and 860 Fulton St., and 98 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS.

VIA SOUND LINES.

NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40, N. R., foot Desbrosses St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. DOUBLE SERVICE)—two boats each way daily—will be operated commencing June 29th. The Priscilla, Puritan, Plymouth, and Pilgrim will be in commission together.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, the NORTH and EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block over Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Fine night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

ALBANY BOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE.
The Popular Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sunday excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P.M.; Sat's, 1:45 P.M.
Leaves West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Sat's, 2 P. M.
For CRUGER'S, GRISTON'S, WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Catskill Evening Line from foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St., 6:30, connecting at Catskill with mountain trains; good accommodation for horses and carriages; bicycles free; send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:25 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS, FROM foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St., 6:30, connecting with R. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, June 27, 9 AM	Umbria, July 25, 2 PM
Lucania, July 4, 10 AM	Lucania, Aug. 1, 10 AM
Etruria, July 11, 2 PM	Etruria, Aug. 8, 1 PM
Campania, July 18, 10 AM	Campania, Aug. 15, 9 AM

EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, July 7, 2 P. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamships sail every Saturday at noon.
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.

Anchoria.....June 27	Furnessia.....July 18
Ethiopia.....July 11	Circassia.....July 25

Cabin Passage, $50 and upwards.
Second Cabin, $30 and $35. Steerage, $24.50.
S. S. City of Rome, July 4 and Sept. 5.
Cabin, $60 and up; 2d cabin, $40; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday, (Passengers and Freight,) Sailing from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat. 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
7:50 A. M.—Except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:40 A. M.—Except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For Catskill Mountains, Richfield Springs, and all important New-York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:40 P. M.—Saturdays only. Saratoga, Lake George, and Catskill Mountains Limited. Buffet drawing-room cars only.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, and Adirondack resorts south of Lake Clear —Saratoga, Plattsburgh, Burlington, St. Albans, and Ottawa.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Adirondack resorts north of Lake Clear, Saratoga, St. Albans, and Montreal. Fridays only, Fulton Chain.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Pough

GREAT RIDE ON WHEELS

FIFTEEN CYCLISTS "SURVIVED" THE DOUBLE CENTURY.

Strange to Relate, the 200 Miles of Almost Continuous Pedaling Did Not Tire Their Legs So Much as Their Arms—The Manhattan's Big Run Was a Great Success—One Man's Remarkable Performance, a Run of 300 Miles.

While a large crowd was not expected and did not materialize, the number of those who "survived" the Manhattan Bicycle Club's double century on Saturday and Sunday was a matter of genuine surprise. Of sixteen starters, fifteen came through, and all were in good shape except two. The man who "died" was E. S. Snow of the Kings County Wheelmen, who, by the way, had badge No. 13. His stomach went wrong, and as he quit before twenty miles had been ridden, the "awful strain" which some writers invariably couple with their reports of these long rides, played no part in Snow's undoing.

Six of the wheels sustained tire punctures before nightfall, and some straggling resulted, but throughout the night and until the finish, thirteen of the fifteen survivors were closely bunched. As a whole, there was little distress except at about the one hundred and fiftieth mile, and this was caused by the fifteen-mile-an-hour pace set by the two tandem teams, who were making up lost time. It happened in the cool of the morning, when all were "feeling gay." The pace told on four or five of the men on single wheels when the stop for breakfast was made.

As a general thing it required no effort to keep ahead of the schedule, and the finish was made at the Weehawken Ferry at 12:20 P. M. on Sunday, ten minutes ahead of the twenty-three-hour schedule. E. A. Sproul, with ice on his nead, sauntered in ten minutes later. The last man, C. P. Staubach, arrived one hour and ten minutes after the main party, and within one minute of the time limit of twenty-four hours. Staubach, usually a strong and sure man on the road, unexpectedly went to pieces on two occasions. He sustained several punctures, and was compelled to "scorch" hard to catch up with the leaders. He twice undertook to follow the swift pace set by the Bartsch-Nonnenbacher tandem, which had also punctured, with the result that he was badly "done up." He was in such distress twenty miles from the finish that he was put to bed for an hour.

The performance of A. W. W. Evans was particularly remarkable. By special permission he started before the main party of the Asbury Park century run, and after completing that trip returned by train to Weehawken and "scorched" after the Manhattan men. He finished with them, completing the 300 miles in less than 35 hours, elapsed time.

The full roster of those who finished is as follows:

R. G. Betts, M. A. King, Adolph Oatman, R. H. Bartsch, John Nonnenbacher, and C. P. Staubach of the Manhattan Bicycle Club; George E. Rowland, Hudson County Wheelmen; A. W. W. Evans, New-Brunswick Bicycle Club; L. S. Mellor, Philadelphia; E. A. Sproul, Plainfield; B. R. Gray, Central Wheelmen; H. H. Waugh, Brooklyn, "Bicycle" Oliver, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; C. D. Henriques, White Cycle Club; A. W. Lewis, Liberty Wheelmen.

Betts and Oatman and Bartsch and Nonnenbacher were mounted on tandems; all of the others rode singles. The course, as is well known, was over the Weehawken-New-Brunswick route.

Although many people would think otherwise, the "survivors" declared that it was their arms and not their legs that most felt the effects of the long steady ride. Numbness of the fingers and forearms was the most pronounced complaint.

YALE'S CREW IMPROVING.

Incidents of the Day's Training over the Henley Course.

LONDON, June 22.—The Yale crew took a trip up the river as far as Maidenhead yesterday in Bob Cook's launch, which greatly added to the pleasure of their reception in England. Among the visitors to their headquarters yesterday were Mr. C. D. Gibson, United States Consul Savage and J. J. Collins.

The Trinity Hall crew was the first to take the water for practice to-day. The Yale men started out at 11:20 o'clock, and rowed an hour at a twenty-six stroke.

The Leander crew made its first appearance on the river to-day, and rowed in practice at a twenty-eight stroke. The Caius, Balliol, New-College, and First Trinity eights arrived to-day.

Guy and Vivian Nickalls were also out to-day practicing in a pair-oar shell.

Bob Cook coached the Yale men on the length of their stroke and a clean finish to-day. The crew is very noticeably improving, and the English oarsmen now praise their lengthened stroke, which is no longer considered like Cornell's.

Guy Nickalls and R. C. Leachmann of the Leander Rowing Club called upon the Yale University crew at their quarters this afternoon.

The New-College crew made its appearance on the water to-day for the first time. The men are regarded by the Yale crew as better than the Leanders. They have a long, powerful stroke. The Leanders's is shorter, but it is a fine, bold stroke, with a good deal of dash. The New-College men rowed at a thirty-to-the-minute stroke.

The Yale eight were out on the water again at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon and rowed for an hour and a half at a twenty-five stroke. Capt. Treadway looked tired after coming ashore. He said that he and the rest of the crew had had a hard day's practice. He also said that the weights of the crew were lower to-day than they had been previously, and that the men were in excellent condition. Bob Cook coached the men individually and in pair oars all the afternoon. The crew is steadily improving in respect of length of stroke, but the blade work is rough.

Mr. Ellington, The Field's rowing expert, says that the New-College crew are very neat in their style, but they are rather short and haven't much body swing. Briefly, he says, the men are not as good as he expected they would be. He further says:

"The first row of the Leander crew to-day was not quite satisfactory, the stroke being rough and heavy. The Yale men had more body swing than formerly but their blades do not remain long enough in the water. Trinity Hall is going well. The work of Dr. McDowell of Chicago is not yet right. He is not sculling well. To-day his boat hit the piles marking the course, and upset."

Australians Play Poor Cricket.

LONDON, June 22.—In the cricket match between the English and Australian elevens to-day the Australians finished their first inning with only 53 runs. The English scored 285 runs for eight wickets.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

10 6th ST., 34 EAST.—Large cool rooms; well furnished; ample closets; every convenience; excellent board; moderate.

21 st ST., 165 WEST.—Well furnished large and small rooms; permanents or transients accommodated; table board.

22d ST., 9 EAST.—Desirable rooms for permanent or transient parties; with excellent table; references.

31 st ST., 7 EAST.—Handsome, cool rooms; families or bachelors; excellent table and attendance; central location.

37th ST., 150 AND 162 EAST.—Kept by Virginians; large, airy rooms; excellent table; references exchanged.

41st ST, 45 EAST.—Near Grand Central Depot; excellent table; reasonable; visitors city accommodated; table board; references.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 36 WEST.—Doctor or bachelor; large, elegant rooms; on parlor floor; use of reception room; also single room; select board for gentlemen; $8 up.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

14 WEST 33d ST.—Second floor; finely furnished suites, with private baths; single rooms; transient or permanent; references.

17 EAST 31st ST.—Cool, comfortably furnished rooms in desirable location; for parties visiting city; with American family.

22D ST., 12 WEST. Large and small furnished rooms; permanent or transient; Southerners accommodated.

33d ST., 24 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, second floor; also hall room; private baths; gentlemen.

146 LEXINGTON AV.—To let, nicely furnished rooms, for gentlemen.

250 WEST 72d ST.—Pleasant, cool Summer home; near Riverside and Central Parks.

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COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 114.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking bay; near bridge and ferry; reference.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.

MANHATTAN AND ORIENTAL.

The Finest Hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

See Time Table, Excursion Column.

LONG BEACH, Hotel and Cottages.

On the ocean, 23 miles from New-York. HOTEL OPENS JUNE 25. Entire sanitary system in perfect condition. Trains leave Long Island City 8:00, 11:00 A. M., 3:00, 5:00, 6:00 P. M.; Flatbush Av., 7:55, 10:52 A. M.; 2:55, 4:55, 5:55 P. M.

Long Beach Association, 71 Broadway. GEORGE MURRAY, Manager.

The Arverne

ARVERNE BY THE SEA, LONG ISLAND, Will open for the season June 27. Call or address, ARTHUR R. WOOD, Everett House, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND. "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send two (2) cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New-York.

NEW-YORK—Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

THE GREAT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. America's Famous Health and Pleasure Resort.

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THE LARGEST, BEST, AND MOST MODERN. Opens June 20th.

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Moderate Rates. First-class in every particular. Now open. Illustrated pamphlet on application.

E. M. EARLE & SON, New-York office: Hotel Bristol, 5th Av. & 42d St.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

TWENTY-SECOND SEASON.

SPRING HOUSE AND BATHS

OPEN JUNE 20TH TO OCTOBER.

T. R. PROCTOR.

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Blue Mountain Lake.

Prospect House,

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Largest and finest hotel in the Adirondacks, reached by New-York Central and Delaware and Hudson River R. R. For terms and circulars apply W. T. GRAFF, Manager, 390 5th Av., New-York, or Prospect House, Blue Mountain Lake, Hamilton County, N. Y.

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WAYSIDE INN

AND COTTAGES, LAKE LUZERNE, Gateway to the Adirondacks and the most beautiful lake in the Adirondacks; in the heart of the wilderness; good boating and bathing; the best fishing and hunting; beautiful walks; charming scenery; cottages of from two to eight rooms for rent; special reduced rates until July 15th and for the season. Address C. H. BENNETT, Prop.

Warren Co., N. Y. June 20th to October 1st. Souvenir book containing views of Lake Luzerne mailed upon application. Address, until June 15, E. C. KING, Hotel Kenmore, Albany, N. Y.

UPPER CHATEAUGAY LAKE.

THE CHATEAUGAY.

Superb scenic location. Elevation, 1,650 feet. Absolutely no hay fever. All out-of-door sports. Terms moderate. C. W. BACKUS, Merrill, N. Y.

THE ALGONQUIN

AND COTTAGES, ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.—Recent improvements include electric lighting. Open June 1st. Pamphlet and terms on application to JOHN HARDING, Algonquin, N. Y., or FRED. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, N. Y.

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ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.

THE MANSION HOUSE,

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NEW-YORK—Lake George.

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Near Lake George. Dry mountain air. Beautiful scenery. All amusements. Excellent cuisine. Moderate rates. S. T. Birdsall, Prop., Glen Lake, N.Y.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Saratoga.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

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NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

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"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."

A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.

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Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout and Nervous Troubles. Bathhouse under advisory supervision of resident physicians of character and recognized ability, and experience with the waters. Address FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

For circulars and information apply to F. H. SCHOFIELD, No. 1 Madison Av. Excursion tickets on sale at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R.

Warm Sulphur Springs, Bath County, Virginia, are now open for guests. For circulars and information write to EUBANK & GLOVER, Proprietors.

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Leave Foot of 34th St., E. R.,

Daily, except Sunday, 5:00, 6:30, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 12:20, 12:40 1:00, (1:10 parlor car,) 1:50, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Exc. Tickets, 40 cents.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 P. M. Extra race days C. I. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Exc. Tickets, 45 cents.

Reduced Rates Mondays.

On each Monday during the season the L. I. R. R. Co. will sell at its East 34th St. ticket office round trip tickets to Manhattan Beach, and good for admission to either Sousa's Concert, Rice's Circus Carnival, or Pain's Fireworks, good only on day of sale, Fifty Cents.

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Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., and half hourly from 12:10 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Exc. Tickets, 25 cents.

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VIA N. Y. AND ROCKAWAY BEACH R. R. Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 8:10, 8:00, 9:20, 10:55 A. M.; 1:00, 1:55, 3:00, 4:30, 5:35, 7:00, 8:10 P. M. (12:10 P. M. Saturdays only.)

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A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, and billiards.

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$1.00 ROUND TRIP, $1.00

First express train leaves West 22d St. 8:55 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00; Jersey City 9:15 A. M. Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M. Returning, leave Shohola 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS 75c. ROUND TRIP, 75c.

Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M. or 7:23 P. M.

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Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, etc. Special Three-day Trips, leaving Friday, July 3, by ERIE and NEW-YORK CENTRAL Railroads.

$14.50. Including Hotel Expenses. **$14.50.**

American Tour Book, giving routes and rates for independent travelers, now ready. Free on application.

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Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By young woman to take full charge of a clubhouse. M. G., 61 Lexington Av.; call two days.

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CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID and Seamstress and Assist with Growing Children.—By a competent, smart, tidy girl to go to country for Summer; willing, and one that can be depended upon. 802 West 72d St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and seamstress and wait on lady; will assist with other work if required; willing, obliging; city or country. Osborne, corner of 57th St. and 7th Av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress; or as waitress alone; neat; willing, obliging; city or country; small private family; personal city reference; Protestant. 228 East 74th St., grocery store.

CHAMBERMAID—COOK—WAITRESS.—A family going abroad desire positions for their chambermaid, cook, waitress, and laundress. Apply for two days, from 11 till 3, at present employer's, 131 East 21st St., Gramercy Park.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to place her chambermaid; can highly recommend; assists with children; waiting; sewing; three years' reference. Call, Monday or Tuesday, 116 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French person in a small private family in the country; good home preferred to high wages; city reference; mountains preferred. L. W., Box 845 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAIDS and WAITRESSES.—By two girls; one lately landed; one experienced; both chambermaids and waitress; city or country; 9 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do light housework; city or country. Call at 14 East 69th St., 10 to 2.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady would like to place her chambermaid and waitress, whom she can highly recommend; city or country. Call, Monday, 29 Irving Place.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and assist with fine washing; highest city reference. Present employer's, 572 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; best city references; or assist with children. Duffy, 819 East 87th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. 62 West 32d St.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By middle-aged woman; good home preferred to high wages. 186 West 19th St., laundry.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; capable to take entire charge of kitchen; best city reference. V., 162 West 32d St.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook and baker in private family; best references. 158 West 38th St., first floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class cook and laundress; in country; best references. A. H., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class Cook; age, 30; thoroughly competent in all respects. 435 East 59th St., second floor, rear.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; no objection to country. Call at present employer's, 270 West 72d St., from 10 to 12 Tuesday.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place her cook, whom she can highly recommend. 20 East 60th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two Protestant girls; one, cook; can bake; excellent laundress; other, chambermaid and waitress. 436 East 59th St.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—By young woman in private family; willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference. W., Box 867 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a New-England trained cook in first-class private family; experienced in all branches; excellent baker; marketing; caters for entertainments; reference. 203 West 41st St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, and is an excellent bread maker; highest city reference. Present employer's, 572 5th Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as experienced cook and good baker; permanent place a short distance in the country; best reference from last employer. 229 West 27th St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady recommends her excellent cook and waitress; good bread, entrees, and fine dishes served; wages, $18 each. 62 East 60th St., present employer's.

COOK, &c.—By very trustworthy, neat German Protestant; good cook and laundress or general housework; excellent reference; city or country. 167 East 33d St.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; does all kinds of work; dessert, pastry; good baker; care milk and butter; country Summer; best personal references. 109 West 40th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; Protestant; in private family; city or country; best references from city and country. 91 Clinton Place.

COOK, &c.—By Protestant woman; excellent cook or working housekeeper; best city references. 209 East 44th St.; Brownley's bell.

COOK.—By young girl as plain cook; city or country; can be seen at her present employment. Mrs. Hindman, 153 West 56th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; best city reference; city or country. Mrs. Kelly, 129 East 109th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; best city reference. 225 West 35th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent dressmaker; French; day or week; private family; first-class cutting, fitting, draping; experience, ability; best references. Moderate, 244 West 38th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make gowns from $8 to $14; ladies' own material made up; reference. 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; by the day; city reference; terms reasonable. 50 West 100th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Wants work during July and August; $5 per week and board. Dressmaker, Morristown, N. J.

MADAME AMELIE, 101 WEST 14TH ST., late with Redfern in London and Worth, Paris, desires more customers. Costumes from $5; evening waist from $2.50 upward; will go out; a trial solicited.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By superior Parisian, highly cultivated, as companion, governess, or housekeeper; speaks five languages and is thorough traveler. Dacres, care of Dunn, 796 8th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—A respectable woman to do general housework; good city references; city or country. 128 East 58th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman in small family; good washer and ironer; references. K., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly competent and experienced Protestant; good hairdresser and dressmaker; sew by hand and machine, or would wait on an elderly lady; country preferred; best city reference from last employer. Call, or address, for two days, 5 Park Av.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French; middle aged; accustomed to traveling; home preferred to high wages; first-class reference. Jeanne, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and manicuring; best city reference. Martin, 691 3d Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Swiss; willing to assist in chamberwork; country or city. M. S., 135 West 27th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a responsible laundress, more family washing at home; superior work; prompt and careful delivery; good references; send postal; will call. Tippett, 533 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a laundress, more family washing at home; superior work; prompt and careful delivery; good references; send postal; will call. Tippett, 538 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent person; willing to assist with chamberwork; in private family; best city reference from last employer. Call, from 10 to 4, at 237 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; very best city reference. 156 West 28th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. K. F., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as laundress; city or country; highest city reference. 228 West 27th St., third floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young laundress; good city reference; Newport preferred. 59 East 56th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an English Protestant woman; capable of taking full charge of infant from birth; good with bottle baby; good reference. M., Room 21 Bible House.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent German Protestant nurse to take charge of infant; best city references; city or country. M. S., Box 57, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Lady leaving town wishes places for two reliable girls; both best sewers; child's nurse or chambermaid, and waiting or general housework. 576 Lexington Av., corner of 51st St.

NURSE.—By experienced sicknurse; kind and competent; would take charge of invalid or other sickness; day or week; doctor's reference. 171 Amsterdam Av.; Ellis's bell, two flights front.

NURSE.—Lady desires to place a very superior infant's or young child's nurse; French; takes charge from birth; invaluable for delicate child; highly recommended. 189 East 24th St.

NURSE.—By well-educated North German Protestant as nurse to growing children; is good seamstress; references. Fraulein, care of Mrs. Shaw, 510 East 83d St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to procure a situation as nurse for a young French girl, whom she can most highly recommend. Present employer's, 6 East 56th St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as infant's nurse or to growing children; is a good seamstress; has best city reference. 430 West 54th St.

NURSE.—By a competent person as nurse for infant or growing children; five years' reference from last place. 225 West 35th St.

NURSE.—By superior French nurse, with long experience, for small children; good references. Eugénie, care of Dunn, 796 8th Av.

NURSE.—By a self-reliant, thoroughly competent woman as infant's nurse. Present employer's, 40 East 36th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By girl as first-class waitress; understands how to serve wines and salads, also to take care of silver; willing and obliging; best city references from last employer. 9 West 9th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes situation for her waitress, whom she can recommend highly. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 244 West 70th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; take charge of dining room; can serve all company; dinners and parties; make salads; carve; excellent reference. 231 East 34th St.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—As first-class waitress or chambermaid; best references. 74 Convent Av., corner of 144th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; in private family; best of city references. M. R., Box 389 Times Up Town.

Washing.

WASHING.—Respectable young woman wishes to take in small, plain washing. 59 East 56th St., basement bell.

WASHING.—Family washing done by dozen, 75c. 54 East 77th St.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE AND CHIROPODIST.—Thorough operator; wishes few more customers at house or out; open 9 to 7. Ring La Grange's bell, 211 West 21st St.

MANICURE and CHIROPODIST.—By young lady, few customers at her home or out; open 9 to 7; ring La Grange's bell. 211 West 21st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; also, position wanted for beginner. Experienced or Beginner, 152 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Competent; trained in London; experienced on salads, silver, carving, valeting; generally useful; three years' excellent references last place; wages reasonable. John, Box 253 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a first-class English trained servant; strictly temperate, industrious, neat, and thorough in his work; good city references; age thirty-six; single. W. N., 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a situation for a first-class butler; personal city references. Call, till Thursday, 29 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—By steady, sober, and industrious man; in private family; wide experience and best references. K. R., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—City or country; competent in every respect; speaks English, French, and German fluently; first-class references. John S., 262 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly understands his duties; can valet; several years' personal references from last place. G. H., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; well experienced; good city references; single. W. J., care of Mrs

QUICK VERDICT EXPECTED

MRS. FLEMING'S FATE MAY BE DECIDED TO-DAY.

The Jurymen to be Charged This Morning — The Prisoner Sheds Tears as Mr. Brooke Appeals for Acquittal—Though Her Life Was Morally Perverted, He Says, There Was No Murder in Her Heart—Mr. McIntyre for the People.

The Fleming murder trial is over, except for the charge to the jury and its consideration of a verdict. The case will go to the jury to-day, and there are many to believe that the chosen twelve will not keep the secret of their views about it long.

The proceedings yesterday before Recorder Goff ended in a blaze of eloquence. The counselor for the defense urged the innocence of the accused in words that breathe and thoughts that burn, and the prosecutor, with a mathematical, business clink in his voice, a dot-and-carry-one sort of argument, tried to show from facts adduced that the woman in black was worthy of death.

But until the jury is heard from there must be some doubt as to whether his apparently logically phrased sentences did or did not carry conviction to the ears of the jurors.

Mr. Brook's pleadings were of the eloquent sort. Mr. McIntyre confined himself to facts and eschewed heroics.

Which one has proved his case best no man may know until the jury gives its verdict. It was expected that the charge would be given to the jury last night, but the hour was so late when the last word had been spoken by the prosecution that Recorder Goff decided to postpone his charge until this morning, and court was therefore adjourned until 10 A. M. Then the jury will receive its instructions from the Court, and will retire to deliberate on the merits of the case.

Crowds of Curious Women Present.

The usual crowd was not present in Part III. of the General Sessions Court yesterday to listen. The crowd was an unusual one—unusual so far as numbers went; but the old faces were there, and also others. Faces strange to the guardians of the door appeared, and their owners were as importunate for admittance as any of the regular frequenters have been. Whence all those who gained admission came from is a mystery. But they were there, many of them armed with papers which bore some mysterious message to the men who guarded the door.

The crowd was in no sense a decorous one. It pushed and fought and elbowed for right of way; it surged forward whenever the door was opened to admit one of its members, and only strong-backed opposition on the part of the doorkeepers and the policeman who was stationed there kept it from forcing a passage through.

Scores of women were there. Some gained their way to the trial room, and some did not. Once inside, they wanted good seats, where they could hear and see, and wherever a seat was vacant they called it theirs. They plumped into places around the reporters' tables, nor would they relinquish them except under protest.

Follow the gaze of any one of the women there, and Mrs. Fleming was always at the end of it. They gloated over every angle of her face that was visible and took in every detail of her dress. Where her heavy crape veil was gathered in a little knot on her head, the morbidly curious looked, and they found an added morbid thrill in saying to themselves: "That is where the electrode may be applied."

One woman, who was seated near the reporters' tables, offered that gruesome thought for the delectation of her companion, a woman who wore glasses, and whose mouth looked like a parenthesis set by a mad compositor. The other gloated. Her age was a stationary thirty-something, and her hair was plentiful. Nordau could have found material for some new degenerates there.

And there were others outside, droves of them, a hopeless, obstructing throng, which moved sullenly to the walls when pushing court officers, wrought to profanity, demanded it, only to move back again the next moment. The room inside had all that it could hold. There was standing room only. The crowd was told that no more could be admitted, even though they bore a mandate to that effect from the highest authority in the land. And yet these people staid. No one knew why. They found, perhaps, some satisfaction in looking upon the messenger boys who, at frequent intervals, dashed out of the door bearing "copy" for the evening papers.

Mrs. Fleming was in court early. Her color was heightened, and she seemed to be laboring under high excitement. Miss Florence Bliss, her half sister, took the seat beside her. Her cheeks were dashed brightly with red, as if she, too, were brought up by the knowledge that the end of the drama was at hand.

The jurymen entered one by one and took their allotted places. Inevitable Coroner Hober sidled in and plumped into his reserved seat. Recorder Goff's whitened locks showed above the railing back of the jury box, and a few moments later the rap of his gavel was heard from the Judge's bench.

Mr. Brooke Sums Up for the Defense.

The murmuring stopped, women ceased their gabbling, and the rattle of trucks on the street below sounded nearer as Mr. Brooke, senior counsel for the defense, arose to sum up the case of Mary Alice Almont Fleming, charged with the poisoning of her mother, Mrs. Evalina M. Bliss, on Aug. 30, 1895.

"This defendant," he said, after addressing the jury, "is one of the people, entitled to the people's protection, entitled to the people's mercy, entitled to the people's leniency, if you please, as any other member of this community.

"You will remember, gentlemen, the edict of the law founded upon the Divine Word: 'It is better that ninety-nine guilty men shall escape rather than one innocent man should suffer.' It is, therefore, essentially the business of the prosecuting officer to see that the people are not outraged by the conviction of any possibly innocent person.

"Mr. Brooke then paid some compliments to Mr. McIntyre, the Assistant District Attorney, who had conducted the case for prosecution. He had met his opponent in legal contest throughout the past fifteen years, and never had there been any contention between them until the present time. Mr. Brooke said that the gentlemen of the jury could surmise the cause of the contention, though he was not at liberty to tell them.

"In the course of fifty years," he added, "the District Attorney's office has only engaged private counsel twice to assist in prosecuting a case, once in 1869, in the McFarland case, and the second time when counsel was specially retained in this trial."

Dr. O'Sullivan, the medico-legal expert, at whom Mr. Brooke's attacks were aimed, only smiled when counsel for the defense said this was the element of discord that was introduced in the trial and demoralized the atmosphere of the courtroom.

Turning to the case itself, Mr. Brooke said the defendant was charged with a horrible crime, a crime which nature revolts at—that of the murder of a mother by a daughter. Mr. Brooke raised his voice, and a deeper flush dyed the face of the woman in the prisoner's chair. Her head was bowed for a moment, and her fan ceased its listless wavings.

The Sending of the Clam Chowder.

The lawyer started to review the history of the case.

"I ask you to remember, gentlemen of the jury," he said, "that on Aug. 30, in the dog days of Summer, this clam chowder remained in the heat of this room, on the southerly side of the hotel, for five or six hours. Toward the close of the day, according to the story of Florence King—and I am now taking it as a verity, though I will have something different to say later on—now, late in the day, Florence King tells you that Mrs. Fleming said to Gracie: 'I want you to take this clam chowder and pie to your grandmother.' Now, Mrs. Bliss lived blocks away. The fluid was put in a tin pail. It was covered with paper. You would now suppose that the contents were rather cold, according to the People's story.

"The pail was tipped a little on the way. Some of its contents were spilled. Gracie put her finger in it and said: 'Oh, this is clam chowder!'"

Mr. Brooke then laid great stress on the fact that Florence King, the little girl who went with Gracie Fleming to Mrs. Bliss's house, said that Mrs. Fleming did not tell Gracie to "Take that clam chowder," but said, "Take that pitcher."

"Florence King," said Mr. Brooke, "testified that Mrs. Bliss poured the contents of the pail into a pitcher in the kitchen. Gentlemen, into what pitcher was the clam chowder poured? The District Attorney did not ask Florence King to describe the pitcher."

Mr. Brooke went on to tell of the remark of Mrs. Fleming to Gracie: "I hope you didn't eat any of it." He ridiculed the attempt made by the prosecution to construe that into a damaging sentence. It might have been different, he said, had the child been advised before the journey was begun and before the chowder was intrusted to her.

"What a blessing it was," he added, "that little eight-year-old Gracie did not eat that chowder. Why, if you believe what Scheele said, there was in the drop on the tip of a tiny finger enough arsenic to poison both children. Gentlemen, if it were poisoned chowder and intrusted to the care of her own child, it would have been perfectly natural that the caution would come from the mother in advance, before the chowder was sent; but the words have no significance whatever when told to the child on her return."

Mr. Brooke then reviewed the evidence of the witness Teubner. "That man, the friend of Mrs. Bliss for twenty years," he said, "had fled from the house of his dead friend, to bring Miss Florence Bliss from Point Pleasant in order to acquaint her with her mother's death. And yet he did not attend the funeral of his friend.

"Is there not as much cause for suspecting Teubner as there is for suspecting the defendant? But no, gentlemen; one would be as unjust as the other. I only use the illustration to show the manner in which this case was gotten up."

What Became of the Powders?

Taking up the evidence of Dr. Bullman, Mr. Brooke said:

"We have had Japanese vases and trays and decanters containing stomachs in this case. We have been threatened with scrapings from carpets and ceilings, but we have never seen those powders.

"Where are those powders, I ask? Have the People analyzed them and found that they did not contain anything that would be useful to them in this trial? The allegation of the defense is that these powders contained arsenic, and that Dr. Bullman administered arsenic to Mrs. Bliss as a remedy for gastritis."

Dr. Bullman was characterized by the lawyer "as a fledgling physician of three and a half years' practice." The doctor was occupying a rear seat, and did not seem to relish the description.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon did not escape. He had performed the autopsy on the body of Mrs. Bliss.

"If we believe the People in this case," said Mr. Brooke, "there was enough of arsenic found in the stomach and contents to poison this jury and the counsel on both sides. And yet this body was not exhumed, although the learned special counsel has shown that arsenic can be found in the liver fourteen months after death. Why did you not exhume this body the day before this trial was called and examine the liver?

"But perhaps they did exhume the body. They exhumed powders, and we never heard the result. And perhaps the result of exhuming would not carry out the theory of the prosecution.

"Oh, gentlemen, there is no arsenic in this case except what was imported by Dr. Bullman and Dr. Scheele; imported by Dr. Bullman in infinitesimal quantities in the bismuth powders, and brought into it by Scheele by the tongue."

Chemist Scheele Attacked.

The prosecution was then criticised for calling Prof. Mott before Scheele. Mr. Brooke said that the prosecution did not dare risk Scheele on the stand until it had gained a preliminary indorsement on the unimpeachable authority of Dr. Mott.

"When they got Scheele indorsed," he continued, "they put him on the stand. And, oh, gentlemen, what a witness he made! Let us hope there never will be another such in a court of justice. This whole prosecution rests upon the evidence of Scheele. He is the rock in the case; without him it crumbles into dust. If this indictment shall be sustained, it has to be sustained by your conscientious belief in the evidence of Walter T. Scheele."

Scheele was then made the subject of a fierce attack by the defending attorney.

"What did Dr. Mott find in the half of the stomach which he got for analysis?" he asked. "That honest man isolated two-thirds of a grain. Scheele testified that he found 7 3-10 grains of arsenic in the half of the stomach he examined.

"What business, anyhow, had Scheele to go around with Inspector McCullagh? He was not a policeman, he was a chemist.

"Every article that Scheele touched, from a child's toy to a dead woman's stomach, from the instant his hand had touched it, was loaded with deadly poison. Not a single thing in this case has been presented to the examination of this jury contaminated with the slightest particle of poison, except that which in every instance first went through Scheele's hands.

"To believe Scheele's testimony would compel the belief that Mrs. Fleming lived in a 'bower of arsenic,' for the poison was everywhere except on the ceiling.

"I will endeavor to prove to you that Scheele put that poison into the stomach and into the various other articles which were preliminaries in this case, and first handed to Prof. Mott on the night of Sept. 5 or the morning of Sept. 6. I will show it to you in such a manner as to show you that I am right."

Mr. Brooke then read from what he said was a preliminary report made by Mr. Scheele to Coroner O'Meagher on Sept. 5, 1895:

"The only thing Dr. Scheele mentions he found was tartar emetic," said Mr. Brooke. "Did Scheele find arsenic? I will read from his report on Sept. 5, when he says: 'No other substance, whether metallic or organic, can be detected in the liquid submitted to analysis.' Where is the arsenic in the chemical analysis reported by Scheele to Coroner O'Meagher on Sept. 5? You will find in the report of Sept. 6 that he mentions arsenic. He could not get rid of the tartar emetic, and, realizing that he had made a mistake in the first step, he stuck to the tartar emetic idea."

Speaking of Heppner, the star witness for the defense, Mr. Brooke said that there never was another witness more worthy of belief. He had been subjected to a most trying ordeal on the part of the prosecution and had emerged unscathed. None of his testimony was shaken. The man had known that a human life depended upon his evidence, and he had come forward unsolicited to testify that justice might be done.

Mr. Brooke then read the testimony of Heppner regarding his conversation with Scheele.

"In fact, I am the prosecution," he quoted from it. "And he is," said the lawyer; "the prosecution is of this man. His evil hand fashioned it and his vile mind conceived it. When his vanity was overheated by drink, this man asserted his own superiority over the circumstances and the destiny of this case. 'I am the prosecution,' he says. 'I Wether the woman is guilty or innocent, I have arranged it so that she will be convicted.' That is the man whose testimony you are asked to believe. Remember this is Scheele against Scheele. What manner of man he is, how capable he is of committing all that I have charged against him, you know, for you have heard the testimony of those who told you of his character."

"A Life Morally Perverted."

Mr. Brooke dropped Scheele and dropped his voice at the same time. He took up the letters written by Mrs. Fleming to her lover, and talked in so low a tone that few could hear what he said. The hum of city life was heard again from the street, and to Mrs. Fleming that old life of hers came back to listen.

The lawyer spoke in a tone that was full of feeling. "These letters," he said, sadly, "are not above reproach. They are letters that tell the story of a life morally perverted, at least to a degree. They are illustrative of the fall of the vanity and the caprice of woman—of the love for the father of her child. That unholy love is not denied here," and he read an extract showing maternal devotion.

"Murder in such a heart?" Mr. Brooke asked. "Oh! weak, erring woman! with the world sneering at you, and bravely hiding all for the love of him. There is nothing there but tenderness perverted; there is womanly unselfishness in every line."

Mrs. Fleming's head had drooped, and those in front of her saw her bursting into tears. The words of the eloquent pleader for her life had brought them. Her form shook and her sobs came so quick that those who looked realized then the tempestuous nature of the woman whom her own lawyer had described as one who blindly followed where her love led, and who had more passion than brain.

"The letters indicate," said Mr. Brooke, still speaking low, "that there have been family bickerings. But they show no spirit of revenge, they give no hint of a lasting animosity. The family meet and remeet and go on their daily paths. There is not a syllable to indicate the crime of which this woman is accused. The breathing of this unholy love to her lover—is there any murder there? Are they not rather the pleadings of a weak woman, whose footsteps slipped in the downward path early in life?"

Mrs. Fleming continued weeping—bitter tears they seemed to those who sat near and watched. Some of the jurors were affected, and there was moisture in the eyes of one, Juror No. 4, John D. Bechtel.

In conclusion, Mr. Brooke made an eloquent appeal to the jury to acquit the defendant. He said that the People had not made out their case, and that it was the duty of the jury to render a verdict of not guilty.

While Mr. Brooke was speaking, the Recorder interrupted him and said that his time was up. He had spoken three hours and forty minutes.

"Does your Honor wish me to stop now?" asked Mr. Brooke.

"Yes, Sir," replied the Recorder.

"I will stop," said Mr. Brooke, "but it is the last time I will ever agree to be limited in a case like this."

Mr. McIntyre Speaks for the People.

The court then took a recess. It reconvened at 2:45 o'clock P. M., and Mr. McIntyre then arose to present the people's side of the case.

Reading from manuscript, the prosecutor recounted the noted crimes committed by women, dwelt long on those which history says were incited by the love of gold or the love of man, and compared the character of Mrs. Fleming with that of the criminals of whom he had spoken.

"When a woman throws aside the holy garb of virtue," he said, pointing a finger at the black-draped figure in the prisoner's chair, that none might mistake whom he meant, "she is not above the crime of murder."

Reverting to circumstantial evidence, whose value in this case Mr. Brooke had discredited, the prosecutor said that circumstantial evidence for centuries past had been regarded as convincing and convicting evidence. Were it not for circumstantial evidence, he said, murder, arson, and crimes of many kinds would be nightly done. Women and children would be at the mercy of marauders, were it not for circumstantial evidence, which so often fastens crime on those who seek to evade the consequences of their deeds. Often it was more satisfactory and safer than direct evidence, and often it was the equivalent of truth.

"Mary Alice Almont Fleming, with malice aforethought, designed to take the life of her mother," he said. "That allegation contained in the indictment has been sustained by evidence, and that crime has been brought home to her. When we said to her, 'You killed your mother with antimony and arsenic,' and proved it by our witnesses, has any one been produced by the defense to deny their testimony? Who among them has proved that the poison in the mother's stomach was not administered by the daughter, Mary Alice, and the rest of it?

"I say, there has been no defense made to the charge in this indictment. We have been trying Mary Alice Almont Fleming. You, gentlemen of the jury, have not been summoned here to try Walter T. Scheele, as the defense seems to have tried to convince you. You are here to say, under the solemnity of your oaths, whether she did or did not poison her mother.

"The defense in this case reminds one of a fleeing thief, who cries 'Stop thief!' to distract the attention of his pursuers. When pursued by the swordfish, the octopus blackens the water around him, and renders his presence obscure. So it is here. The defense has not met the charge of murder which was brought against this prisoner. It has simply tried to obscure the plain facts by an attack on Scheele."

Heppner and Wilckes Attacked.

Mr. McIntyre then attempted to apologize for Scheele, and to explain the derogatory testimony of the many witnesses who swore that they would not believe him under oath, by asserting that the witnesses had the unpaid creditor's reason for disliking and for disbelieving in the man.

"Who is Heppner?" Mr. McIntyre suddenly asked. Heppner is the man who swore that Scheele had said to him in the Harbor Hotel that he (Scheele) had so arranged things that Mrs. Fleming would be convicted whether she was guilty or not.

"What of this man Heppner?" Mr. McIntyre demanded. "What is and what was his motive? I will tell you. Heppner is the friend and intimate of Wilckes. Who is Wilckes? The lover of the defendant. What motive has Wilckes to save this woman? It is in evidence. The Supreme Court had said to her that on the death of her mother there would be turned over to her the sum of $80,000. Heppner, I have said, was the friend of Wilckes. You may infer what Heppner was asked to do—that he was asked to find some way by which this defendant could be saved.

"And why? Conviction means the loss of this property—this money. Acquittal means the enjoyment of it! Mrs. Fleming had promised over her own signature, and you have heard the letter read, that all of this money was her lover's if he would take it—that this gold, acquired by murder, would go to him.

"Then it was that Wilckes found Heppner, and Heppner found the way. Can you not infer what Wilckes told his friend? And do you imagine that that meeting of Heppner and Scheele in the Harbor Hotel was unpremeditated? Heppner, as was shown in the cross-examination, had never been there but twice before. I leave to you the inference as to whether that meeting was designed or accidental. It was shown that Heppner and Scheele were total strangers when they met that night, and it was also shown that Heppner spent $7 on his new acquaintance. What man among you spends $7 on a total stranger without a purpose?"

Could Not Use Child Against Mother.

Mr. McIntyre's strongest point was made when he told the jury why he had not put little Gracie Fleming on the witness stand. No doubt, he said, the jury had wondered why he had not done so.

The prosecutor told of his sense of responsibility to the public as a prosecuting officer of the law.

"But with all this sense of responsibility," he added, "I would, in my heart, rather hear you pronounce the words 'not guilty,' than 'guilty.' To convict this woman, or any other unfortunate creature, would not add a single leaf to the laurels already won.

"I could not take this woman's offspring to use as a means to send the mother to the grave. If I cannot secure conviction without the aid of her own flesh and blood, I am willing that you say to her, 'Go in peace.' You know the tie that binds the child to the mother. You know how we worship at the ground our mothers tread. I would not have the child be the means of betraying the mother.

"But if that chowder was not poisoned, if that child did not see the mother pour the poison in the chowder, or the chowder from the pitcher to the can, why, I ask, in God's name, did not this skillful lawyer put that child on the witness stand as a witness to save her own mother's life?

"The defense has put it that there has been no hint as to where the testimony that was put in the chowder was got. Ask Wilckes! Ask him. He has said that he was a dealer in chemicals."

Mr. McIntyre said that, having fixed the crime on the woman, he would proceed to show the motive for it. He paid a eulogy to Robert Swift Livingston, the father of the prisoner; said that no better blood flowed in any one's veins than did in his; told of his affluent circumstances at the time of his demise and of his will and the conditions upon which the property was left; told of Mrs. Bliss taking a sum in gross for her life share, and of the amount which accumulated in the hands of the City Chamberlain, and how the defendant could not come into possession of it during her mother's life.

"In 1887," the lawyer said, "the defendant commenced a suit to obtain this money. The case was decided against her, and was taken to the Court of Appeals. The decision of the lower court was sustained. Other methods to obtain possession of this money by process of law were tried. In vain. Her mother stood between herself and her fortune.

"There, gentlemen of the jury, was the motive. And there was no hindering filial love. You have been told of the bickerings between the two.

"Her lover, the man Wilckes, was wearying of her. She loved this man, she craved his society. She wished to bring him back. She admitted to him, in the letters which you have heard read, that her station in life was such as would not attract a man. But she knew that money would tempt him back—that gold would repurchase his affection. But she could get none. There was her fortune in the hands of the City Chamberlain, and there it must remain until her mother's demise. The mother might live on, and when she finally disappeared from between her daughter and the money, it might be too late. What stronger motive would you have?"

Mr. McIntyre, in his address, likened Mr. Brooke to a "lightning change artist," who shifted from one defense to another as occasion offered. He said that the defense first said they would prove that Mrs. Bliss died of eating bad clams; then from arsenic pine tablets; next from cheese poisoning, from heart failure, from Bright's disease, and lime plates upon the heart's valve.

"Counsel for the defense made a solemn promise," said Mr. McIntyre, "to you, gentlemen, also, that they would prove that Mrs. Bliss was a habitual arsenic eater. Have they done so? Was there any evidence to show that Mrs. Bliss was an arsenic eater?"

Mr. Brooke's Interruption.

Mr. Brooke exclaimed here: "We were going to introduce the proof, but it was ruled out."

"You will remember," Mr. McIntyre continued, "that the defense also promised that they would prove that Mrs. Bliss had contemplated suicide. When they failed to do this they attempted to befog you, and said she died from ptomaine poisoning. Then they switched around and said the case was manufactured by Inspector McCullagh and the police.

"As a last resort they attempted to assassinate the character of Dr. Scheele in order to save from her doom the life of an assassin. They charged him with an attempt at murder. If the crime were completed and the defendant executed it would be murder."

Referring to Scheele's alleged financial straits, Mr. McIntyre said that McKinley, the standard bearer of the party which had nominated him for President, had gone down in a financial crash, and that the Governor of this State had not been exempt from such disasters.

In conclusion, Mr. McIntyre urged upon the jury to do their duty in a fearless and conscientious manner. He said all the evidence tended to show that the defendant committed the crime with which she is charged.

"This defendant," he said, "has all through this trial treated me, you, and the Court with indifference. All through this trial, while the gruesome exhibits—"

Mr. Brooke and the Recorder interrupted at the same time. Mr. McIntyre was cautioned to refrain from such personalities.

When Mr. McIntyre had finished, Mr. Brooke rose and said he wished to correct several misstatements in Mr. McIntyre's summing up. He then proceeded to enumerate the alleged misstatements.

After an adjournment Mrs. Fleming told the reporters that she wished to make a statement concerning her little daughter Gracie.

"I have never seen my little daughter Cracie since the day I was arrested," she said, "and at the present time I do not know where she is or who has her."

Mr. Shaw interrupted her before she got any further. "Reserve your statement until to-morrow," he said, placing himself between Mrs. Fleming and the reporters.

FOUND JEFFREY'S COAT AND HAT.

Man from Boston Had Written that He Would Commit Suicide.

A hat and a coat found by a policeman yesterday on a dock of the North River at Thirty-first Street, belonged to Albert O. Jeffrey of Boston, who on Sunday wrote to a newspaper that he would commit suicide by drowning.

Jeffrey had frequented a resort for men-about-town in West Thirty-fourth Street, and the letter in which his intention was declared was written on paper from the St. James Hotel and inclosed in a Sturtevant House envelope. The letter was a long, mock heroic effusion, and it hinted at a love affair which ended in death. News of the suicide was requested to be sent to the writer's brother, W. W. Jeffrey, care of Messrs. Whitten, Burdette & Co., 3 Winthrop Square, Boston, Mass.

On inquiry at the Thirty-fourth Street resort, it was learned that Jeffrey had been conversing with a man named Mills, also from Boston, and that on Friday Jeffrey was in financial straits. He was much dejected on Saturday. Where he lodged was not learned.

The hat found was a cheap, high-crowned brown derby. The coat was heavy for Summer use. It was a sack of blue diagonal serge. In the pockets were cards and addresses, but nothing that told of a lodging or the occupation or life history of Jeffrey.

There was, however, the card of George A. Wright, an actor, of 252 West Fortieth Street, who is at Saratoga, and that of Jerry Fitzpatrick, a bartender at the St. Cloud Hotel, and a pawn ticket for a scarf pin, pledged June 16 at H. McAleenan's, Thirty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, for $3. With this was the portrait, taken at the Royal Studio, Boston, of a handsome blonde woman, with a thoughtful face and a wealth of braided, flaxen hair. This had apparently been carried in a pocket for a long time.

Bartender Fitzpatrick knew something of Jeffrey. He met him unexpectedly in Broadway Thursday afternoon, and gave him the card that was found in the pocket of the coat. Jeffrey then said that he had been in town about a week, intended to go home in three or four days, and promised to call at the St. Cloud.

Mr. Fitzpatrick first knew of Jeffrey in Boston. He was a tall and exceedingly well-favored man. He was supposed to be in a commercial business, had plenty of money, and spent it lavishly.

The portrait found in the coat pocket, Fitzpatrick said, was probably that of Genie Walker, a Maine girl. In Boston Jeffrey's favorite haunts were the Adams House, Reynolds's, Young's, and Clark's, and he was known all over the "Hub." The police idea is that Jeffrey did not drown himself, but "planted" his coat and hat.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"I never see an old-fashioned rose," said the one-time "Down East" man, "without thinking of the rose-leaf confections I used to make when I was a small boy. I took the rose petals, spread them out on a piece of paper, covered them with sugar, folded them over, and put them in press. That was the best part of the whole proceeding. We had high, heavy, four-posted bedsteads in those days. By getting under the front of the bed I could manage to raise it with my back enough to enable me to put the sugar and rose leaves under one leg. They were left there to press for several hours, and then, managing the same way, I raised the bed, took out my treasure, and ate it with great delight. I don't know which was the most fun—the eating or the preparation for eating."

***

"The newspapers are not what they used to be," sighed the old-fashioned housekeeper. "Such great double sheets as they used to have! They were just the thing to pack away Winter clothes in. The ink is splendid to keep out the moths. And they were so good to cut patterns from. But now they are all alike—cut into leaves—and you cannot do anything with them."

***

"Did you ever notice how we concentrate ourselves on our own affairs without giving a thought to the people around us?" asked the business man. "I went into the elevated train the other day, sat down in one of the double seats, and was soon buried in my paper.

"'Hello!' said an old friend sitting opposite, as the train stopped at my station. 'I thought you would come to presently.' He was there when I sat down. That is only one of many similar occurrences."

***

"Watered tea," says the modern housekeeper, who prides herself upon the skill with which she prepares that much-used beverage, "is an abomination." But both the Chinese and Japanese in this country, after making the tea, add water continually to the little bowl or teapot in which the tea is standing, as the liquid is poured off into the individual cups.

***

"I never before saw such a queer collection of things hung out to air on clothes-lines," said young Mrs. Country Cousin, as she looked from a rear window up town upon the weblike intricacy of lines strung over the yards.

"There is, of all things, a pale blue lace-trimmed lampshade, and, besides, a handsome sofa pillow, a lace scarf, and something that is evidently a silk counterpane. All are things that the light and wind will be apt to injure."

***

"Why, don't you know," said little Mrs. Harlem Flat, "this is the only way city people have to show the pretty things in their houses? They have a public exhibition from the lines, you see. Notice those three windows over there, where all the furniture inside seems new. There's a bride there. She had her wedding gown out on the line the other day. It was a pretty little dove-colored silk, with silk stockings to match also on the line, and the suede slippers, the same shade, on the window sill. There is a sporting man in the house where the sash curtains are. His wife had ten suits of his clothes on the line the other day for a few moments. I could give you whole histories of my neighbors in that way, not to speak of the people who I am told keep handsomely trimmed underclothes whose only mission is to go into the washtub and on to the line for the benefit of the neighbors."

***

The whole tale of the bicycle is not yet told. A part of it came, in unhallowed accents, from the lips of the station master of a pretty little suburban town last Sunday.

The lovers' lanes and flirtation avenues of the aforesaid town and vicinity are much affected by sentimental and otherwise bicycle youths and maidens for Sunday perambulations. The wheels are checked to and from the city.

It was in all the heat of last Sunday that the onlooker, with a wicked joy in his heart and the sound of most horrid language in his ears, watched the unhappy station master of that calm little village in the space of a minute and a half, with perspiring activity, load some two hundred, more or less, wheels into the baggage car. In the meantime, with unconscious joy and gleeful jests, the bicycle youths and maidens, happy and unincumbered, gayly sat themselves down upon the softly cushioned seats, at peace with all mankind.

And Sunday was at one time the off day for the station master.

***

"I do take a cup of tea occasionally," said the Western missionary, "but I am not particular about having it. The only thing is, if I do have it, I am rather particular to have it good. I was stopping with Mrs. Philanthropy for a few days. She is a delightful woman, and such an excellent housekeeper that a visit at her house is good for both body and soul. But neither she nor the members of her family drink tea.

"Matilda, the servant, does.

"'Do have some tea,' Mrs. Philanthropy urged the first day at luncheon. 'It is no trouble,' she went on. 'Matilda has the teapot on the stove all the time.'

"I couldn't resist the urgent hospitality. Matilda does keep the teapot on all the time, I am sure, and I have never ceased to congratulate myself that I lived through that dish of black poison."

***

"We have settled that matter of tips," says the man who does not believe in paying anything extra; "settled it as well as it can be settled until the whole system is abolished.

"There are two of us, and we take a light luncheon together every day. We manage to sit at the same table always, which, I think, is a good thing, but do we each of us tip the waiter? Not at all. One day one contributes 10 cents, and the next day the other. In addition to the economy of the arrangement, each in turn has the glory of remarking casually: 'Both checks, please.'"

***

"The objection to postal cards is justified to a certain extent," she said; "but it may be ridiculous. I have been taking painting lessons with Mrs. B. this Winter, and we both remained much later in town than usual to accomplish a certain amount of work.

"We were going to the studio for the last time, and with great difficulty I arranged to call to find Mr. Dauber not in. He had written a postal to Mrs. B., asking her to notify me. She, however, considers a postal card an insult, and her servants are instructed to burn them."

***

"Do the children really appreciate the flowers?" repeated a teacher in one of the poorest neighborhoods in the city at a recent flower distribution. "Indeed, they appreciate them. I bring in a great many flowers from the country to them, and often when I visit their homes, a week after, I find the flowers still there. 'They are growing,' the children tell me when they live so long. Italian children are particularly fond of flowers."

***

It is dangerous to have an outward appearance of wisdom to which there is not an inner reality. She was reading a German book in the cars. Every one knows that one may read a foreign language when speaking and understanding are—well, quite another story.

She was dimly conscious as she read on that a ladylike little neighbor was also reading the same book surreptitiously. Suddenly she was aware that the train drew up at a station, by a great flood of eloquence from the little neighbor, who was talking and gesturing appealingly.

"What?" she gasped.

There was another flood of eloquence, more gestures, then, as the train was about to start, the little stranger stepped off, and her last appealing glance caught the eye of the German reader, but she had not understood one word.

Dr. Holcombe Will Pay.

A jury in the City Court yesterday, before Justice Fitzsimons, found a verdict for $710.51 in favor of Susie V. Whelan, a dressmaker, against Dr. William Frederic Holcombe of 54 East Twenty-fifth Street. Dr. Holcombe is suing his wife, now in Europe, for a divorce. The amount by the dressmaker's verdict was for goods supplied to Mrs. Holcombe before she left New-York. Dr. Holcombe pleaded that he was not responsible because he had notified Miss Whelan not to trust his wife. The evidence of the plaintiff was that she had delivered the goods before she received the notification. As soon as the verdict was announced Dr. Holcombe said he would pay the amount at once.

Sojourning at Cool Lake Placid.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., June 22.—Among the guests registered at the Ruisseaumont are W. S. Johnson, East Orange, N. J.; E. R. Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Cope, N. T. Fahrell, and John W. Dobson, Philadelphia, Penn.; Charles S. Hill, Brooklyn; Dr. and Mrs. S. E. Sally, Colorado Springs; Etienne Girardot and John E. Warner, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Field, Rutland, Vt., and Horace Burroughs and family of Baltimore.

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James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Muslin Underwear Dep't,
2nd Floor.

Cambric Drawers, Trimmed with Insertion and Ruffle of Embroidery,
50 cents.

Cambric Empire Gowns, with Extreme Large Sleeves, Walking Skirts, Umbrella Ruffle, Edged with Embroidery,
Nainsook and Cambric Drawers, Trimmed with Embroidery,
75 cents Each.

Cambric and Muslin Gowns, Trimmed with Embroidery, Empire, V. and High Neck,
Lawn Skirt Chemises, Trimmed with Val. Lace,
Muslin Walking Skirts, Umbrella Ruffle of Embroidery,
Nainsook and Cambric Drawers, Trimmed with Lace,
Cambric Corset Covers, Trimmed with Embroidery and Lace,
95 cents Each.

Lawn Gowns, Trimmed with Val. Lace and Ribbon,
Cambric Gowns, Trimmed with Embroidery,
Cambric Walking Skirts, Umbrella Ruffle of Embroidery,
$1.45 Each.

Negligee Gowns in Persian Lawn and Dresden Designs, Trimmed with Lace and Embroidery,
$2.85.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Men's Furnishing Dep't,
On Sale, Tuesday, June 23rd,

425 Dozen Men's Half-Hose, Black, Blue, Gray and Tan Grounds, Figures, Single and Variegated Stripes,
25 cents per pair,
$1.50 per Box, Half Dozen,
worth from 50c. to $1. per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Two men received severe injuries yesterday by the falling of an old wall at 7 West Forty-fourth Street. The injured men are Frederick Huth of Flushing Avenue and Morrow Street, Brooklyn, and August Schmaecke of 47 Stanton Street. The men were working with a number of others in dismantling an old building when one of the side walls toppled over. They were quickly dug out by their comrades. An ambulance was summoned from the Flower Hospital, and they were removed there. Both are said to be suffering from internal injuries, but neither is believed to be fatally hurt.

—Among the saloon passengers booked for the North German Lloyd steamship Trave, which will sail to-day for Southampton and Bremen, are Col. F. W. Blees, the Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Cavanaugh, Charles B. Eddy, Miss Fisher and Miss Nannie F. Fisher of Baltimore, Prof. Thomas Fitz-Hugh, Charles I. McBurney, Col. William Mayer, the Rev. Edward McSweeny, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Oaks, Miss Oaks, Gen. and Mrs. E. H. Ripley, the Misses Ripley, R. Siedenburg, and Dr. A. C. True.

—Herman Reich, who was recently convicted of manslaughter in the first degree for the crime of shooting his wife in a fit of jealousy, was yesterday sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment by Judge Newburger in General Sessions, Part IV. The Judge, in giving Reich the extreme penalty which the law allows, told him that he was lucky in escaping a more severe verdict by the jury.

—Nells Johanson, a seaman, twenty-two years old, and John Sloan, a sailmaker, of Glasgow, died of yellow fever on the voyage of the British four-masted ship Nile, which arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro. Though they died in the early part of the forty-one days' voyage, Health Officer Doty detained the vessel for the day, as a precautionary measure, and disinfected ship and crew.

—A feature of the performance at Weber & Fields's Broadway Music Hall, when it opens next September, will be burlesques on the reigning dramatic successes. Ross and Fenton, the well-known burlesquers, have already been engaged, and a number of other performers who have been prominently identified with this style of entertainment.

—Arnold de Reviere, Count de Hopkirk, who was convicted last week of stealing a gold watch from Leopold Rogge last December, was sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment yesterday by Judge Fitzgerald, in General Sessions, Part II.

—Joseph P. McHugh of Joseph P. McHugh & Co. will sail for Europe on the St. Louis to-morrow on an extended tour.

Brooklyn.

—The work of the pupils of the Manual Training High School will be exhibited to the public at the school building on Court Street, at the corner of Livingston Street, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, June 23-25, from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M. No invitations other than

Tuesday
June 23-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

YALE CLASS DAY GAYETY

SENIORS SING AND SMOKE IN THE CAMPUS AMPHITHEATRE.

Dr. Joseph H. Twichell at the Dedication of the Woolsey Statue Says that the Bronse Figure Would Almost Turn Its Head if It Knew that Yale Graduates Were Planting Ivy in Memory of Gen. Lee—Law School Commencement.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 22.—This has been class day at Yale, and the exercises of the forenoon, afternoon, and evening were conducted by the graduating class and devoted to it.

The seniors of the Academic Department met in Battell Chapel at 11 A. M. for the presentation exercises. The young men filed to the chapel in their formal line, reaching the length of the campus, every member clad in classic mortarboard and toga. President Dwight presided. The class poem was read by Arthur R. Thompson of Hartford. The class oration was delivered by George S. Buck of Chicago, and was of the conventional order.

The memorial statue to the late ex-President Woolsey was dedicated on the Yale campus at noon. The oration, by the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Twichell, recounted the invaluable services of the late President to the university and spoke of his unswerving loyalty to the Union cause. Dr. Twichell continued:

"He was heart and soul a Union man, and it would almost make this bronze statue turn its head if it knew that this afternoon the Yale graduates were to perpetuate the memory of Gen. Robert E. Lee by planting a class ivy from his grave. Gen. Lee was a good man, but he was loyal to an infamous cause."

There were no other dedicatory exercises. President Dwight pronounced the benediction.

In the amphitheatre erected on the campus between Lyceum and Old Chapel, the regular class-day exercises began at 2 P. M. They consisted of reading the class histories, singing of the favorite Yale songs, and smoking the class pipes.

The senior class occupied the seats in the middle of the amphitheatre, and as the historians read the exciting sketches of the life of each of the members of the class they were lifted into plain sight. The historians were Ward Cheney, South Manchester; C. S. Day, New-York City; H. J. Fisher, Marion, Ohio; George X. McLanahan, Washington, D. C., and Philip C. Peck, Albany.

The exercises concluded with the planting of the class ivy by T. F. Archibald, Scranton, Penn.; Chauncey W. Wills, Middletown, and W. S. Woodhull, Orange, N. J.

The members of the Class Day Committee which had charge of the affair were: Harry P. Cross, Providence; Ralph Treadway, Sioux City; S. B. Thorne, New-York; Walter H. Clark, Hartford, and H. M. Beard, Poughkeepsie.

The Law School commencement began at 5 o'clock this afternoon in the new Law School Building. A collation was served and the annual business meeting of the alumni followed. It was expected that Justice Peckham of the Supreme Bench of the United States would be present, but he failed to arrive. Addresses were made by several noted alumni.

The speaking for the Townsend Prizes was held at 4 P. M. The competitors and their subjects were: John Loomerhall of New-Haven, "Party Spirit in 1796 and 1896;" Frederick Sanford Martyn of New-Haven, "The Mississippi Plan of Woman Suffrage;" John Stephenson Pullman of Bridgeport, "The Mississippi Rule of Suffrage," and William Luther Tibbs of Salt Lake City, Utah, "Party Spirit in 1796 and 1896."

Theodore Bacon of Rochester, N. Y., delivered the annual address to the graduating class. He said in part:

"It has been usual to consider the lawyer's duty to his client, to the court, and to his adversary, and to assume that, as lawyer, his special duties are comprehended in these classes. Beyond these it has been thought his obligations are those common to all men. To me it does not seem so. I believe that in entering upon the privileges and seizing the opportunities of the legal profession, you are also assuming obligations, additional to those I have mentioned, which are peculiar to that profession, but which are no more universally discharged or acknowledged by it than those others. Of these I speak this afternoon."

Mr. Bacon declared that the lawyer owed supreme duties in politics, to society in general, and that he should go outside his profession for the good of society. He said that instead of being too many lawyers in Legislatures there are really too few.

WESLEYAN PRIZE AWARDS.

Squire Scholarship Not Granted to Any One—Class Day Exercises.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 22.—Class Day exercises at Wesleyan University were held to-day on the college campus.

The following is the award of prizes:

Harrington Prize in History, Olin Wesley Hill, '96, New-Haven; Joseph De Weeks Prize in Political Economy, subject of essay, "The Working of the Eight-Hour Day," Joseph Willard Thomas, '96, North Gorman, Me.; Pierce Prize in Natural Science, work in chemistry this year, Albert Francis Blakeslee, '96, East Greenwich, R. I., and Alling Prudlen Beardslee, '98, Derby, Conn; Greek Archaeology Prize, Charles Samuel Leavenworth, '96, of New-Haven; Camp Prize in English Literature, Charles Samuel Leavenworth, '96, and Bernard Ferriss Greenslet, '97, of Glens Falls, N. Y.; the Johnson Prize in Physical Science, William F. Davis Stone, '97, of Worcester, Mass; the Spinner Prize, sophomore, Greek, Eugene Wyllis Barr, '97, Montclair, N. J.; Rice Prize in Mathematics, Arthur Wellington Price, '98, of Southport, Me.; Wise Prize in Moral Philosophy, William Bassett Cass, '96, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Walkley Prize in Psychology, Frederick William Roe, '97, Wolcott, N. Y.; Sherman Prize, freshman, Greek, Miss Elizabeth Thompson, '99, Pittston, Penn.; Ayres Prize, best entrance examination, William Warren Wilsey, '99, a graduate of the Middletown (Conn.) high school, and the Olin Prize, English Composition, subject of essay, "The Moral Limitation of Art," Olin W. Hill, '96.

Several prizes were not awarded, among them the Squire scholarship, income of $200, to be spent in post-graduate work in Europe.

ATHLETIC BIBLE STUDENT WANTED.

President Carter of Williams Doubts the Usefulness of a Pastor.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 22.—In his fifteenth annual report, Franklin Carter, President of Williams College, devotes an interesting chapter to the religious life of the college, and takes the view that it is doubtful if the same person preaching from Sunday to Sunday, no matter how judicious or eloquent, in a college where instruction is given by constantly changing teachers, could maintain a strong hold on his audience for a series of years. He had some times thought that a young graduate with enough theological training to give Biblical instruction, put in charge of the Young Men's Christian Association, especially if he were a good athlete and had the enthusiasm and personal magnetism which we naturally associate with the combination of athletic ability and Christian faith, would help the college more than a pastor.

The college has received $28,525 in donations and legacies the past year, but still it has run behind $5,000. One-half the sum necessary to build the proposed addition to the library building has been raised.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE CLASS DAY.

Exercises at the Bema, in Old Chapel, and in Bissell Hall.

HANOVER, N. H., June 22.—Class day exercises at Dartmouth College were held at 3 P. M. to-day, and were of the usual interest. The marshal was F. M. Weston, and the assistant marshal, C. H. Richardson.

The introductory address in Bissell Hall was by G. A. Andrews, the oration by F. B. Eaton, the poem by W. B. Plumer, and an address to the President by W. L. Harris. At the Old Chapel the address was by J. W. Edgerly.

Chronicles were read at the Bema by N. L. Foster and Prophecies by Preston Shirley. At the Old Pine, C. A. Jaqueth made the address. The class ode was read by I. J. Cox, and was followed by the class smoke talk.

Bates College Baccalaureate.

LEWISTON Me., June 22.—President Chase delivered the baccalaureate sermon before the Bates College students, at the Main Street Free Baptist Church, this forenoon. His text was from 1st John, xvii., 15: "I pray not that Thou shouldst take them out of the world, but that Thou shouldst keep them from the evil."

Honor Men of Trinity College.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 22.—The following seniors at Trinity College will be graduated cum honore: Curtis, in chemistry and mathematics; Ferguson, in chemistry, mathematics, and physics; Gilbert and Holcombe, in Hebrew; Goddard, in chemistry and physics, and Street, in history and political economy.

Mahan Lecturing at the War College.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 22.—Capt. Mahan, United States Navy, will be the only lecturer at the War College this week. "Strategy" will be his subject each day. The class will give its time, while not attending the lectures, to the study of the problem and war games.

Middlebury College.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., June 22.—Middlebury College commencement week began this morning, with the baccalaureate sermon, delivered by President Brainerd, in the Congregational Church.

MURDERER GENTRY IN COURT.

A Jury Secured to Pass on the Killing of Madge York.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 22.—The trial of James B. Gentry, the actor, for the murder of his sweetheart, Margaret W. Drysdale, (Madge York, the actress,) in this city on Feb. 17, 1895, was begun to-day before Judge Yerkes, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The case has been postponed several times owing to the enforced absence of Charles W. Brooke of New-York, senior counsel for the defendant. When the trial was called this morning Lawyer George F. Munce of this city, who is associated with Mr. Brooke, stated to the Court that his colleague had telegraphed him that he would be through with the Fleming trial in New-York to-morrow, and that he could then come to Philadelphia.

Until Gentry was brought into court, he had the company of his aged mother, who came early to the City Hall this morning and was admitted to his cell, where she tried to comfort and soothe him as only a loving mother can. The prisoner was dressed in a black serge sack suit and a narrow tie of the same color, that did not tend to lessen his funereal aspect. He is exceedingly dark, with coal-black eyes and hair, the latter just tinged with gray at the sides, and a sallow complexion. Standing and facing the Court, his nervousness was painfully apparent. About the mouth and under the eyes was a continual twitching, varied now and then by a dry attempt to swallow, that apparently afforded but little relief. So he stood, and then sank dejectedly into the chair at the finish of the Judge's remarks, his hands falling listlessly into his lap and his gaze staring and set.

In this position he remained during the proceedings. Even the command, "Jury, look upon the prisoner; prisoner, look upon the jury," elicited but a momentary upraising of his eyes, and then again they took on the same fixed stare. The entire jury was secured to-day, and when the twelve men were sworn court adjourned until to-morrow.

MR. HAMMERSTEIN WINS

HELD NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR COATS STOLEN FROM A BOX.

Supreme Court Decides that Purchasers of a Box in the Olympia Were Alone Responsible for the Care of Their Coats That They Hung Up in It, and Which Were Stolen—Justice Bischoff Writes an Interesting Opinion.

An interesting decision in a novel case affecting the rights of persons occupying boxes at theatres was handed down yesterday by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court.

The suit was brought by Frank A. Pattison against Oscar Hammerstein.

The plaintiff sued in a district court to recover the value of an overcoat taken from a box which he occupied at the Olympic.

In the District Court the decision was in the plaintiff's favor, but it has been reversed by the Supreme Court, Appellate Term, Justices Daly, McAdam, and Bischoff sitting. The opinion by Justice Bischoff is as follows:

On Nov. 25, 1895, the plaintiff purchcased, and with a party of friends occupied, one of a row of boxes in the second tier to witness the play at the defendant's theatre, Olympia. Ingress and egress from the box was through an opening into a passageway in the rear of the row of boxes, and the interior of the plaintiff's box was screened from view without by a curtain or portiere, which was hung in the opening. The box, furthermore, was furnished with hooks, which were fastened to the side of the box, near the opening, and intended for use in the case of such apparel as the patrons of a theatre are wont to lay aside while attending the play. When the plaintiff first entered the box two overcoats, subsequently ascertained to have been the property of ushers in the defendant's employ, were suspended from the hooks. There was no protest against the presence of these articles, and the plaintiff suspended his overcoat alongside of the others. During the play the plaintiff visited other parts of the theatre, two or more members of his party, however, always remaining in the box, and while the plaintiff was absent upon one of such visits a stranger entered the box, tarried for a short time without objection or complaint from any person, and departed. When the play was concluded the fact was ascertained that the plaintiff's overcoat had been eloigned.

The above are all the facts in evidence for the plaintiff. We are of the opinion that they are insufficient for the predication of the defendant's liability.

It is urged for the plaintiff that the defendant was a bailee of the overcoat, and hence, that the failure to return it upon demand, if unexplained, was prima facie evidence of negligence upon the defendant's part, (Claflin et al. Meyer, 75 N. Y. 260; Schouler on Bailments, Section 23.) The contention, however, is petitio principii. Was the defendant a bailee? Clearly not. A bailment implies the delivery of a chattel; and to subject one to liability as a bailee it is a constituent that he has voluntarily assumed or retained the custody of the chattel alleged to have been bailed. (Schouler on Bailments, Sections 1, 3, 9, 21.)

In Bunnell vs. Stern, (122 N. Y. 539,) Bird vs. Everard, (4 Misc. 104,) and Buttman vs. Dennett, (9 Misc. 462,) each, the ratio decidendi proceeded from the special circumstances which warranted a finding that the person charged as bailee had impliedly agreed to, and did actually, assume the temporary custody of the chattel, while here the facts negative rather than affirm such an assumption by the defendant. There was no invitation to the plaintiff, express or implied, held out by the defendant, that the former should yield his personal vigilance even for a moment. The hooks provided by the defendant were a means of enabling the occupants of the box to care for their apparel with greater ease and comfort to themselves, but an effort to imply from the mere presence of such hooks an assumption by the defendant of the custody of whatever the occupants of the box might place thereon tortures reason.

Simpson vs. Rourke (13 Misc. 230) does not sustain, and is not an authority for, the plaintiff's position. The question as to whether, or not, the defendant there was a bailee under the circumstances in evidence was not considered. It was assumed that he was, and the judgment in his favor was affirmed because the absence of negligence upon his part was affirmatively established.

The manager of a theatre, in the absence of a special agreement, is not, unlike an innkeeper and common carrier of goods, upon which classes of persons the common law, from motives of public policy then prevailing, imposed an extraordinary liability, an insurer of his patrons' property, though the property may consist of apparel such as is necessarily or usually worn by the patrons and laid aside by them while attending the play. His liability is, at most, that of every person, except innkeepers and common carriers of goods; and granting that the manager, with regard to the persons and the property of his patrons, of which the plaintiff's property alluded to, rests under a duty to observe, by himself and his servants, reasonable care to insure safety for the time being, it remains that the record before us is woefully deficient in showing that the disappearance of the plaintiff's overcoat was attributable to neglect on the part of the defendant or any of his servants. Nothing appears to have been committed by the defendant, or any of his servants, that ought to have been left undone. Nothing was omitted that ought to have been performed.

The defendant, whether he be regarded as a lessor or as a mere licensor, could not reasonably be expected, without a request to that effect, to prevent access by others than the plaintiff's party to their box while the latter were present therein. How was he to know that such others were not friends or acquaintances, or their presence otherwise agreeable to all or some one of the plaintiff's party? Nor could he be reasonably expected to eject persons other than members of the plaintiff's party while none of the latter protested against the presence of such other persons. The burden of proof is in every case upon the party asserting the negligence of the other, and until the fact of negligence is apparent from some act of commision, or of omission, the presumption that the duty to observe due care was performed must prevail. (Cosulich vs. Standard Oil Co., 122 N. Y. 118.)

The judgment was reversed and a new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event.

Funeral of ex-Senator J. J. Cullen.

The funeral of ex-State Senator John J. Cullen was held in St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church, 312 East Thirty-seventh Street, yesterday morning. Auxiliary Bishop Farley and Father Thornton officiated at a requiem mass. The pall bearers were Peter Seery, Owen McCooey, Joseph Flanagan, J. Brennan, J. Eagan, and James Boyle.

Representatives were present from Knights of Honor William T. Sherman Lodge, Catholic Knights of America, the Old Guard, and the County Westmeath Society. There were also present ex-Police Justices Hogan and Martin, ex-Police Captain Ryan, Joseph Garry, ex-Charities Commissioner Sheehy, Judge Fitzgerald, ex-Alderman Farrell, Police Captain Delsey, and Chief Bonner of the Fire Department. The burial was in Calvary Cemetery.

INQUISITIVE WOMAN IN WHITE.

Entertained a Car Full and Worried a Polite Conductor.

The power on the Second Avenue trolley line that runs to Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, suddenly failed late Sunday afternoon, and a score of cars were stalled along the dusty road about a mile from Ulmer Park.

Lightning had begun to dance across the angry-looking clouds, and the thunder kept up a continuous growling. About five minutes after the cars had stopped a middle-aged woman, dressed in white, came out of one of the little houses along the road. She got into a Second Avenue car and took a seat.

"Can you transfer me to Third Avenue?" she asked the conductor.

"Yes, Ma'am," was the reply.

"Are you sure?"

"Quite sure, Ma'am."

The woman seemed satisfied. Presently she asked.

"How long before the car starts?"

"That depends, Ma'am," said the conductor.

"Ten minutes?"

"Anything up to half an hour—may be only five minutes, though," replied the conductor.

"Well, anyway, you can transfer me to Third Avenue?" repeated the woman.

The conductor showed her his transfer ticket pad, with the words, "Second Avenue to Third Avenue," on each ticket. The woman nodded her head, as if satisfied. In less than a minute, however, she began again:

"Are you quite sure, now? because I don't want to get caught in the ruin, you know," glancing at the threatening clouds. The conductor reassured the woman politely. "Because my mother," she went on, "took a Third Avenue car and couldn't get a transfer to a Second Avenue car—no, I mean she took a Second Avenue car and couldn't get a transfer to a Third Avenue car. So I hope you are right."

Everybody in the car was listening with a suppressed smile by this time, but the conductor's face was quite grave when he again informed the woman that she could get the transfer all right.

She sat silent for a few minutes after that. Then, suddenly jumping up, she said:

"You haven't rung me up yet, have you?"

"No, Ma'am; you haven't paid your fare yet," said the conductor.

"Well, I guess I'll try another car, then," and she picked up her skirts and started down the road.

The conductor mopped his forehead while he drew a deep sigh.

"My," he said to the man in the rear seat; "but them women don't ask questions, do they?"

Meanwhile, the woman in white walked down the line of stalled cars, attacking every conductor in turn. Just as she reached the last one, which was so crowded that she could not get a seat, the storm burst in all its fury, and in less than a minute her white dress looked like a fishing net.

MULBERRY BEND PARK DELAY.

Controller Writes to Col. Cruger and Urges that Work Be Hastened.

The delay in opening Mulberry Bend Park has caused Controller Fitch to write a letter to Col. S. V. R. Cruger, President of the Park Board, urging that the work be pushed forward at once.

The Controller says in his communication that the work of constructing the park has been characterized by delay. He says also that the Finance Department took temporary possession of the lands acquired for the park Aug. 1, 1894, and collected rents until the Park Department should be ready to begin work. The property was transferred to the Park Department May 31, 1895.

In the ten months of its possession the Finance Department collected rental to the amount of $54,079.55, or at the rate of $64,-895.46 a year. The city issued April 3 of last year $1,584,371 of bonds for the cost of the park. It was thought when the Finance Department turned the property over to the Park Department that the park could be opened by this Summer.

The Controller says he learns from one of the engineers of his department that at the present rate of progress the park cannot be ready for the public before the Summer of 1897. The park is not only not ready, but it presents a most unsightly appearance.

"In view of the fact," says Mr. Fitch, "that one of the chief uses of this park would be to afford fresh air and recreation for a crowded tenement population during the Summer months, I think it cannot be questioned that to postpone the completion of this work for another year—which would be three years from the time the title to the land was acquired by the city—would be not only a serious deprivation for the population of the lower east side of the city, but would also amount to a serious abuse of the trust committed to the care of your department."

The Controller's letter goes on to show that the city is also injured by the delay, as it is paying $50,000 a year interest on the bonds. He then adds: "I earnestly urge for your consideration the necessity of putting an end to the delay which has hitherto characterized this work, and of throwing this park open to the public before the close of this Summer, if that be still possible."

BROOKLYN DEPARTMENTAL MONEY.

There Are $1,109,102 Due the City for Personal Taxes.

The Brooklyn Board of Estimate met again yesterday and allowed Register Harman $75,000 for reindexing the records in his office. He had asked for $150,000.

Special Commissioner of Jurors Bernard J. York asked for $12,900 for his office. This is a new office, and the Corporation Counsel was asked to look into the matter.

Register of Arrears Powell submitted to the board a report showing that $1,109,-102.14 personal taxes still remain unpaid. This was referred to the Corporation Counsel for action.

The members of the board discussed the subject of street lighting. Commissioner Willis asked for $725,000 for this purpose.

STILL VIOLATES THE LAW

ELEVATED ROAD UNMINDFUL OF THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS.

Increased Inconvenience at the Harlem River Now that Warm Weather Has Arrived—Passengers Obliged to Change Cars to Get to Their Homes on the North Side—How Real Estate Interests Are Made to Suffer.

The number of times that the Manhattan Railway Company violates the law at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and the Harlem River is increased each day, but there is no longer any novelty connected with the flagrant, open nature of the violations, for they have now continued day and night during the greater part of two years.

The advent of the warm weather adds to the discomfort and inconvenience of the passengers on the Second and Third Avenue lines, who are daily compelled to change cars at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street in order to get to their homes across the river.

They have to cross over to the Suburban trains by platforms and narrow passages crowded to suffocation, and are obliged to submit to the rough jostling of gangs of Italian and Hungarian workmen, who use the cramped corridors every day in going to and returning from their work at Tremont and the reservoir.

Already many persons have sold their residences and left the north side rather than be subjected to the nuisance of changing cars at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street twice a day just to save the company the expense of alterations and allow it to continue its unwarranted violations of the law.

Real estate men say that rents and values on the north side have depreciated fully 10 per cent., and that the greatest obstacle in the way of that district's development are the dangers and inconveniences resulting from the company's persistent lawbreaking.

Numbers of persons were persuaded, they say, to move up to the north side, buy homes, and settle there by the prospect of a reasonably easy journey across the Harlem River, when the law passed into effect in 1894, entitling the passenger to a continuous ride without change of cars. Storekeepers in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street say that a vast amount of custom that would naturally come to them is kept away by the troublesome necessity of changing cars and walking from one station to the other, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

"There is no reason whatever," said a north sider yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "why the company should not be compelled to obey this law and run continuous trains across the river. The tracks are there, the curve is there, the bridge is there, the company owns all the property that it needs for the purpose, and it can easily acquire more if it wants to do so.

"There is simply nothing in the world to prevent compliance with the law, to say nothing of conveniencing thousands of passengers—nothing but the miserly policy of the road."

The engineer whom the Railroad Commissioners decided to send up to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street to make a report on the question raised by the company in its defense that it is a physical impossibility to run continuous trains has not yet appeared on the scene.

The north siders are anxious to know when he will make his examination, and Messrs. Hottenroth & Gumbleton, attorneys for George J. Grossman in his complaint against the company, have informed the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the fact. They had received no reply as late as yesterday.

The north side generally is confident, now the matter has been brought to the attention of the Railroad Commissioners, that within a reasonable time the Manhattan Railway Company will make such alterations as will enable it to comply with the law by running continuous trains across the Harlem River to Tremont.

The north siders are patient and hopeful, but they are equally determined, and they have learned not to trust to the company's promises, but to use such forces as the law allows them to compel the company to give them their full rights.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners will meet in Albany June 29 and 30. The Manhattan Railway Company and the attorneys for George J. Grossman have both filed briefs, which the Commissioners will take with them, and on which, with the evidence before them, they will render their decision.

NICHOLAS J. WEAVER DISCHARGED.

No Complainants Appeared in the Centre Street Court Against Him.

Nicholas J. Weaver, who was arrested Friday for alleged swindling, was discharged from custody yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court by Magistrate Deuel, as no complainants appeared against him.

Mr. Weaver said in the Waldorf Hotel for some days last January, spending large sums of money, and promising places to newspaper men and artists on a new polyglot paper, which he proposed to start. About the time his promises matured he went South on his steam yacht, Norma, now lying off Bay Ridge.

He was recognized while staying in the Barrett House Friday, and was arrested on suspicion by two Central Office detectives. He protested yesterday in court that his arrest was an outrage. After his release his wife had hysterics in the corridor outside of the courtroom. She soon recovered, and the pair started for Bay Ridge to go on board the Norma.

MIDDLETOWN HOSPITAL REPORT.

Dr. Talcott's Large Percentage of Patients Cured.

The twenty-fifth annual report of the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital for the Insane has just been issued. Dr. Selden H. Talcott, the Medical Superintendent, in his report to the Board of Trustees, states that on Sept. 1, 1895, there were in the hospital under treatment 554 men and 561 women, making altogether 1,115 patients.

The percentage of recoveries for the year preceding that date was 38.12 on the whole number admitted and 50.47 on the whole number discharged. Dr. Talcott draws attention to the increasing number of moribund patients sent to the hospital, no less than 30 per cent. of all the deaths being those of patients who had been only three months or less under treatment.

One interesting feature of Dr. Talcott's report is the variety and number of amusements which are employed to bring the patients back to mental health. In addition to weekly dances, cards, checkers, billiards, pool, and dominoes, there are variety entertainments, musical soirees, minstrel shows, band concerts, and military drills.

Dr. Talcott pleads in his report for more hospital room, a pathological laboratory, more employes, and prizes to reward faithful work or exceptional merit among the employes.

TREE PLANTING IN THE CITY.

An Association to Encourage the Work in Up-town Streets.

It was announced at a preliminary meeting Friday night of the friends of tree planting in the residential parts of the city that Mayor William L. Strong had consented to the use of his name as President of the Tree Planting Association of New-York City.

The list of members will include many well-known citizens, who have expressed a wish to join in the attempt to beautify the city. There is no expenditure of a few dollars, the promoters of the association say, that will add so much to the beauty of New-York as the planting of suitable shade trees on the up-town streets, and the object of the association is to draw public attention to the subject and create a sentiment in its favor.

The annual dues of members of the association will in no case exceed $5, and such dues will be prudently expended in publishing the necessary pamphlets and in disseminating information to the public through the press and otherwise as to the best methods to pursue in attaining this most desirable end.

It is proposed to hold a meeting to organize the association and for the election of officers at the Wool Club at 3:30 o'clock P. M., on Thursday. Frederic de P. Foster acted as Secretary at the meeting held last week.

WESTERN METHODS IN BROOKLYN.

Trolley Conductor Held and Robbed While on His Car.

The passengers on a trolley car of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad system were treated to a novelty at 2 o'clock Sunday morning. The car was returning from Bergen Beach, crowded with passengers. A short distance from the beach is a clump of woods. When about to pass through it the conductor, J. C. Monsees, felt the cold steel of a revolver on his face. At the same time his arms were pinioned from behind, and he received instructions to keep quiet, or he would be killed.

The robbery took place on the rear platform of the car, and the three men who took part in it, after having taken all the conductor's money—$7.50—commanded him to stop the car. They then ran through the woods.

The conductor gave an alarm, and several passengers followed the conductor and pursued the highwaymen through the woods, but were unable to capture them.

Conductor Monsees felt very chagrined at his loss that he failed to report the matter to the company, and when President Rossiter was asked about the robbery yesterday he said he had not heard of it. He called up the Flatbush station, however, and ascertained from the starter there that the story was true. The starter and the conductor were reprimanded for having failed to report the robbery.

ALLOTMENT FOR THE LEVEES.

Mississippi River Commission Sets Aside $2,500,000 Until 1898.

The Mississippi River Commission, which has been meeting during the past week, held its concluding session yesterday in the United States Army Building, in Whitehall Street.

Those present were the President, Col. G. L. Gillespie, United States Army; B. M. Harrod, New-Orleans; Robert S. Taylor, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Henry Flad, St. Louis; Henry L. Whiting, assistant to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; Lieut. Col. Amos Stickney, United States Engineers, and Major Thomas H. Handbury, United States Engineers. Capt. E. E. Waterman of the United States Engineers is Secretary.

Col. Gillespie told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the commission had made an allotment of $2,500,000 until June 30, 1898, for levees. "We are authorized," he said, "to spend $4,500,000 on levees before June 30, 1900, and we have made this allotment for the next two years."

To See the Yale-Princeton Game.

The Princeton Club of New-York has chartered two cars to attend the deciding game of baseball to be played to-day between Yale and Princeton at New-Haven. A large party of Alumni will go to "root" for the Tigers. The train will leave the Grand Central Station at noon. The committee in charge of the affair is composed of E. A. S. Lewis, George W. Burleigh, and William Bayard Blackwell.

REAR TENEMENTS MUST GO

BOARD OF HEALTH TO BEGIN CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS SOON.

Forty Houses to be Selected for the First Attack—President Wilson of the Board Says No Landlords Will Be Oppressed or Needlessly Annoyed—Some Owners Will Make No Resistance, but Others Will Make Contests in the Courts.

The Board of Health will soon select forty rear tenements from a list of twice as many and begin condemnation proceedings under the act passed a year ago.

The Inspectors of the board have been at work on this list since the five test cases were begun a month ago.

President Charles G. Wilson of the board and Dr. Charles F. Roberts, Sanitary Superintendent, will make a personal examination of the houses reported by the Inspectors before proceedings are begun. Mr. Wilson will probably make this inspection on Thursday or Friday, and soon thereafter proceedings will be begun in the Supreme Court. When Mr. Wilson has decided that a house is unfit for habitation, orders will be issued immediately to the tenants to vacate. There are about 2,200 rear tenements in the city. To the inexpert observer they are all unfit for habitation, but in the opinion of the Board of Health many of them are in a fair sanitary condition.

Under the new act and a series of acts preceding it the Board of Health has extraordinary powers.

"If we do not proceed with moderation," said Mr. Wilson yesterday, "only one thing will result, and that is that our powers will be taken away. The machinery of the board must not be used in a single instance to oppress landlords or needlessly annoy them. We are determined to bring proceedings in no case where we are not sure, after careful inquiry, that the tenement is unfit for human beings to live in. In deciding the question, we take the nearness of the building to other buildings, its age, height of the ceilings, the plumbing, the drainage, its record as to contagious diseases, and the death rate of the house or group of houses for a series of years. In some instances the death rate is as high as sixty, whereas the average for the city is twenty-two. Were all the tenements in New-York up to the standard that the Board of Health hopes to create, the death rate of the city would probably be about eighteen.

"The action of the Smallpox Commission in ordering two blocks of houses in 'Bone Alley' removed, and the tearing away of tenements to make space for Mulberry Bend Park, has taken away two sore spots."

Mr. Wilson said that the owners of some of the houses that will certainly be condemned had been informed of that fact and had agreed to tear them down and rebuild on sanitary lines. Other owners, he said, will of course make a fight in the courts against condemnation. They call in many carpenters, plumbers, and builders to testify that by doing this or that the houses can be made healthful. In cases like those of the Mott Street houses, where the street frontage was only 6 feet 7 inches, no kind of building could make houses that would be healthful.

"You might build a palatial structure, with all the modern appliances of plumbing and draining," said Mr. Wilson, "without having a place suitable for merely ordinary healthy living. You must have a certain amount of air and a certain amount of sunlight, or you cannot keep in health, no matter what other comforts you may have."

Only a decision by the Court of Appeals that the law under which the board acts is unconstitutional, said Mr. Wilson, will stop the Board of Health from having unhealthful tenements destroyed. He does not believe such a decision will be given. The board has acted under the supposition that the decision of Judge Peckham of the Court of Appeals in the Trinity tenement cases established the powers of the board.

VISITORS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Advance Arrives with Distinguished Passengers.

The Panama Railroad steamship Advance, which arrived yesterday, had among her passengers Gen. L. Borja, Minister from Ecuador to Mexico, and his son; Gen. P. M. B. Young, United States Minister to Guatemala, and Miss Vifquain, daughter of the United States Consul General at Panama.

Gen. Young, who has been Minister to Guatemala for three years, comes north on sixty days' leave, on account of his health. He is suffering from dyspepsia. He said that all the Central American republics are enjoying a period of absolute peace. He had heard nothing, he said, of the granting by the Guatemalan Government to American citizens of land concessions and reported consequent troubles.

Gen. Borja was met at the pier by the Ecuadoran Consul General, Miguel Valverde, and a party. He is taking a month's vacation.

It was said aboard the Advance that in the latter part of May a battle took place between the Government forces and those of the Conservative Party, near Los Cabras, in which the latter were defeated. Quiet now reigns and Gen. Alfaro is unhampered in his administration.

A Little Deer in Central Park.

Lillian, the handsomest member of the Wapiti deer colony in Central Park, became the mother Sunday night of an interesting little fawn. It attracted much attention from the children yesterday, but it refused their offers of peanuts, popcorn, and taffy.

TOM'S UNCLE.

By Charles G. D. Roberts.

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BACHELLER SYNDICATE.

PART I.

Tom tore open the letter which had just been brought in to him. It was evidently brief. He read it at a glance, then threw it down on the table with an energetic expletive.

"I beg your pardon!" said I politely.

Tom pulled vindictively at his budding mustache.

"I ought to beg mother's pardon," he muttered, "for swearing over her note! But would you believe what she says?"

"Certainly," said I, with sweet seriousness, "I would take your mother's word against a million!"

"Oh!" he exclaimed, impatiently, "You know I don't mean that. Do shut up till I tell you!"

I threw away the stump of my cigar, clasped my hands, and assumed an attitude of hungry attention

Tom muttered something about my being an idiot, but hastened to share with me the tidings which had so disturbed him.

"My distinguished uncle, Prof. Henry Jerrold, will be here to-night. Mother says we must make it pleasant for him!"

"That's a gaudy prospect!" said I. "What particular species of dry-as-dust is he to be classified under? Tell me that, and I'll tell you how to manage him."

"Oh, I'm aware you know everything, Bob!" was the unkind reply, "but this is too big a problem even for your intellect. It's too bad, with mother just comfortably out of the way, and the little game all arranged for to-night, and the picnic to the island is so nicely planned for to-morrow. We can't take him in. We can't leave him out. It's too rough, altogether!"

"But who is he?" I persisted. "It may not be as bad as you fancy!"

"He's a professor of mathematics in some Western College!" said Tom. "A big gun in his way, you know. There are half a dozen of his books over on that shelf next to the fireplace. Fascinating things on the Calculus, and Surds, and Conic Sections."

"Ah!" said I, rising languidly, and going over to the shelf in question. "Mathematics, I perceive! And very, very dusty! Now, my dear boy, the case simplifies itself amazingly. Have these books nicely dusted and leave one of them lying on this table beside your own easy chair. This will make him feel at home and please him greatly. Mathematicians are, next to scientists and musicians, the vainest of men. Moreover, unlike other professors, the professors of mathematics are in a measure human. They all drink whisky—usually Scotch. Let him have the library here all to himself—and with pen, ink, paper, and whisky he'll be happy all night, till we tell him it's time to go to bed. Mathematicians generally sit up, lost in a problem, till they are told it's bedtime. We'll have our little game in the breakfast room, and tell him it's whist. Mathematicians approve of whist; but he won't want to play, because he'll understand that the party is made up!"

Somewhat fatigued by this eloquent dissertation on mathematicians, I flung myself down on the broad lounge. As for Tom, he beamed upon me gratefully.

"Old man," said he, "you have a statesman's brain. And what about the picnic to-morrow?"

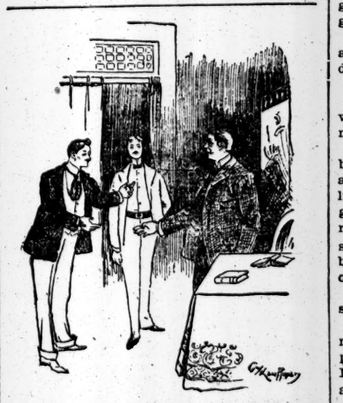
"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," said I, airily, waving aside the problem. "I'll devise some way of escape before the time is upon us."

Tom's normal cheer of countenance had not returned to him.

"Get up, Bob" said he; "let's go down to the club. I want to arrange something about the picnic."

Now, it would have suited me better to stay on the lounge and think. I love to spend my mornings in luxuriously thinking of what I will do some other morning. It is easy to forget these resolutions when the time for acting upon them threatens to arrive. But this morning Tom was importunate; and, to save argument, which bores me, I went with him.

Tom and I were in our senior year at college. I was spending the vacation with him at his mother's Summer place in the quaint old village of Stratford on the Housatonic. Tom's mother, a sweetly prim and benevolently Puritanical little dame, had run up to Boston for a few days to see an invalid sister, and we were now bent on making ripe hay in the unhallowed sunshine of her absence. As for Stratford, the aristocratic quiet of her wide, grassy, elm-shadowed avenues was just now much ruffled by the presence of gay Summer visitors from New-York. There was a brilliant actress, Adela Clay, in retreat from the persistent homage of an adoring public. There was a young poetess, who had brought her husband with her to show that the somewhat candid fervor of her muse derived its fire from duly-sanctioned



"There Is the Trembling Culprit Who Should Have Met You."

sources. There was a successful humorist, whose look of gloomy abstractedness after the utterance of a witticism was supposed to be cleverly assumed for the purpose of effect. As a matter of fact, it was the result of a stupendous effort to fix the jewel of wit in his mind for future use without the aid of the pencil and note book scrupulously concealed in his breast pocket. The rest were bright men and women of the world, whose fad it was to play on the skirts of a well-groomed and presentable bohemia.

With his circle of friends, Tom and I put in a far from dull afternoon. As we returned to the house for dinner nothing was more remote from our minds than the coming of Prof. Henry Jerrold.

As we entered the hall our nostrils were greeted by the smell of an uncommonly good cigar, coming from the library.

"Who's smoking, Williams?" asked Tom, addressing the butler, who came to say dinner was ready.

"Your uncle, Sir," replied Williams.

"By gum!" exclaimed Tom, aghast. "He was to come on the 5:30, and we forgot to meet him!"

With some trepidation, plainly revealed by Tom, but concealed by me under an air of languid unconcern, we entered the library. A broad-shouldered man with eyeglasses and a dark mustache, dressed in a rough-and-ready suit of Scotch tweed, was smoking there very comfortably, his nose buried in a book. He lazily took his feet off the table and rose to greet us.

"My nephew, I suppose!" said he, stretching out his hand to

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

STILL WAITING FOR THE AFTER-CONVENTION BOOM.

Hard Fate of the Friends of the Candidate of Prosperity—Foreign Selling as a Result of the Uneasiness over European Complications and Possible Trouble Between This Country and Spain—Sharp Decline in Prices all Round.

MONDAY—P. M.

These are disappointing times to the friends of the candidate of prosperity. Everything seems to combine against them, and instead of being in the midst of a boom, prices reflect a disposition on the part of holders of stocks to stand from under. It would perhaps be unfair to attribute all of this weakness to the dissatisfaction of investors at home and abroad with the calibre of the Republican candidate, but there is no question that it is a large factor in the situation.

Much was made to-day of the talk of trouble between this country and Spain on account of the Cuban situation, but a little reflection will show that there is not much danger from that quarter. If Consul General Lee has made a report to the President the document cannot reach Washington for several days, and when it does it is safe to predict that it will not be found to contain a recommendation of armed intervention. Gen. Lee is in Cuba to ascertain existing conditions and to report his findings to Washington. The course to be pursued will be determined not by him, but by the President, on the facts presented. The selling by London to-day was not based entirely on the Cuban matter, nor was it confined to American stocks. It was general in all British investments, and was induced by the threatening aspect of affairs in the Transvaal, as well as by the possibility of complications arising out of the Cretan situation. Americans simply suffered in sympathy with the decline in other markets.

A source of weakness here was the stock purchased last week in anticipation of a boom to follow the Republican Convention. These holdings in the main were highly margined, and to-day when London came with distinctly lower prices they were thrown over. The short interest had grown to considerable proportions since Thursday last, and when the speculative liquidation began the bears became buyers at handsome profits. Later in the day, when this condition was realized, the traders took the short side of the market, with the result that the final prices were about the lowest of the day. The losses were pretty evenly distributed, the average decline of the thirty active stocks being about 1¾ points. The exceptional losses were: Sugar, 3¾; Kansas and Texas preferred, 2¾; Burlington, 2; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅞; St. Paul, 1¾, and Rock Island and Northwestern, each 1½. The engagement of $750,000 gold for shipment to-morrow was somewhat disappointing in the face of the general belief that shipments had culminated last week. The gold is destined for Germany. It is estimated that more is wanted, and that this country is the cheapest place to draw it from.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money rates were at 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' endorsements, 4 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4 per cent.; four to six months' single names, 4@5 per cent.; names of good credits but less well known, 5@6 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $83,511,156; balances, $5,322,747. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $510,953.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, ⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69¼@69¾. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝@ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 55@55⅜.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 7-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$40,613,890
Imports of same period	16,449,921
Net receipts	$24,200,869
Net exports to date, 1895	11,057,089
Net exports to date, 1894	55,230,838
Net exports to date, 1893	63,327,622

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for sixty days and $4.80½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87½@$4.87⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for demand, $4.88⅝@$4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In continental francs rates were at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¾ and 96⅜, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

Nominal exchange rates were quoted as follows: Chicago—50c premium. Boston—85@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 500 premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Bowery Savings Bank will credit a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum to depositors on all sums of $5 up to $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July. The dividend will be payable July 20.

—The Seamen's Bank for Savings will pay to depositors a dividend for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000, and 2½ per cent. on all sums larger than that amount, payable on and after July 20.

—The Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks has declared a dividend to depositors at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 up to $3,000 which will have been on deposit three or six months on July 1. Dividend payable July 20.

—The Citizens' Savings Bank will pay interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum to depositors on and after July 20 on all sums of from $5 up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30.

—The receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad, acting under authority from the courts, will pay the coupons due July 1 from the first mortgage bonds of the company on and after that date. Books will close June 22 and reopen July 3.

—Interest for the half year ending June 30 at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be credited by the Metropolitan Savings Bank to depositors on sums of from $5 up to $3,000. Interest payable July 15.

—Coupons due April 1, 1896, from the bonds of the Parkersburg Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will be paid on and after June 22, with interest to date, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co.

—The Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York has declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the capital stock, payable July 15 to stockholders of record June 30. Transfer books will reopen July 16.

—The Reorganization Committee of the Oregon Improvement Company announces that a majority of the first-mortgage bonds of the company has been deposited under the plan of reorganization.

—The Union Dime Savings Institution has declared its usual interest, namely, 4 per cent. on the first $1,000 and 3 per cent. on the excess up to $3,000, payable July 10 or thereafter.

—The July coupons of Mobile City bonds (issue of 1881) will be paid on and after July 1 by the Mercantile National Bank in this city and by the First National Bank in Mobile.

—The regular quarterly interest of 2 per cent. on the debenture stock of the National Wall Paper Company will be paid July 1. Transfer books close June 25 and reopen July 2.

—The Columbia Bank has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after July 1. Transfer books will remain closed from June 20 to July 1.

—The National Broadway Bank has declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for the half year, payable July 1. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

—The Hamilton Bank has declared a dividend of 8 per cent., payable on and after July 1. Transfer books will be closed from June 22 to July 1, inclusive.

—The Oriental Bank has declared a dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after July 1. Transfer books will be closed from June 20 to July 1.

—The Bank of America has declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable July 1. Transfer books will remain closed until July 6.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The market showed something of its former activity to-day. The selling, however, was better than the buying. The only stocks in the list that did not show a decline were Straus-Isard and West Chicago. The former closed at the highest point of the day, 40¾. West Chicago was quiet at 105. The chief trading, as usual, was done in the Moores, although Lake Street commanded a good deal of attention. A report that the company is to go back to steam until some change is made in the construction of the motors caused some selling. The stock closed at 23½, after selling at 22. Bank clearings were $14,384,856. Money loaned at 3@5½ per cent. on call and 5½@6 per cent. on time.

Messrs. J. S Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co. of Chicago as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	*40½	..	*39½	..
Cal. & Chi. C. & D.	*64½	..	62	65
Chi. Brew. & Malt. pf.	*42½	43¾	42½	43¾
Chicago P. & P. Co.	36	37	36	37
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf.	*48¼	49	*48¼	49
Chi. S. S. & R. T. (Lucky L.)	*5¼	..	5¼	6¼
Chi. City Railway	221	223	221	228
Chicago Telephone	*172	..	170	172
Diamond M. of Ill.	*223½	..	*223¼	..
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	*23¾	..	*23¾	..
Metropol. St. Elevated	19	20	*19¾	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	15¼	16	15½	16
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	*41¾	..	42¼	42½
New-York Biscuit	*94½	..	*95¾	..
North Chi. St. R. R.	246	..	*247	..
National Carbon	110	..	110	..
Street's West. Sta. C. L.	14¼	15	14¼	15
St.'s West. Sta. C. L. pf.	55	65	55	65
West Chi. St. R. R.	*105	..	*105¾	..
Western Stone	..	..	*64	..
BONDS.				
Cass. Av. & F. G. R. 5s.	98¾	99	98¾	99
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	*61½	..	61½	..
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	*36½	..	37	..
Chi. Union Ry. 4½s	..	..	100	90½
Chi. Board of Trade 5s	..	..	102½	..
Chi. G. L. & C. 5s	..	..	90½	90¾
Consumers' G. L. 5s	..	..	81½	82¼
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s	..	..	*74½	..
Metropolitan Elev. 5s	..	..	*65	..
N. Chi. City R. R. 4½s	..	..	100¾	..
N. Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	..	..	104	103
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	..	..	..	103
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 5s	..	..	*99½	99¾

*Sales.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Erie first preferred, 2, to 85½; Louisville and Nashville, 1¼, to 51¼; St. Paul, ¼, to 79½; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 97; Reading, ¼, to 7⅝; Erie, ⅛, to 14⅛; Atchison, ⅛, to 18; New-York Central, ⅜, to 7⅝; Southern preferred, ¼, to 23½; Union Pacific, ⅛, to 7⅞, and Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 68⅝. British consols declined ⅛ to 112 9-16 for money and 112⅝ for the account.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	149	149	149	149	..	147	150	100
*American Sugar Refineries	121⅞	125⅛	119⅝	119⅝	–3½	119⅝	120	63,061
*American Sugar Refineries pf.	108	108	108	108	..	108	109	..
American Tobacco	66⅝	67¾	63¾	63	–1⅝	63⅝	66	16,810
Ann Arbor pf.	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	..	23	26	20
Atch., T. & S. F. all in. pd.	14¾	14¾	14	14	–1⅛	14	14½	4,820
Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	21¾	21¾	20¾	20⅝	–1	20⅝	21	2,200
Baltimore & Ohio	18⅞	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	–⅝	17¾	18⅛	560
*Bay State Gas	2¾	3	2¾	2¾	–⅛	2¾	3	700
Brooklyn Union Gas	94⅜	94⅞	94	94	–¼	93⅝	94⅛	415
*Brooklyn R. T.	23¾	23¾	23½	23¼	–¼	22¾	24	118
Burl., Rock. & Pitts. pf.	55	55	53	53	+3	57	60	100
Canada Southern	50	50	50	50	..	49½	50	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	15⅞	15⅞	15⅛	15¼	–⅛	15¼	15½	700
Chicago Gas, t. r.	67⅛	67⅛	66⅝	67	–⅛	66½	66¾	2,660
Chicago Great Western	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7¼	–⅛	7¼	7¾	1,700
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	78⅝	78⅝	77	77	–2	76¾	77	15,900
Chic. & Northwestern	103½	103½	102¾	102¾	–1¼	102¾	103	1,385
Chic. & Northwestern pf.	148¾	148¾	148	148¼	..	148	..	15
C., M. & St. Paul	78¾	78¾	76¾	76¾	–1⅝	76½	76⅞	40,850
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	129	129	129	129	..	129½	129⅝	2.0
Chic., R. I. & Pacific	70	70⅜	69	69	–1¼	69	69⅛	13,228
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼	–⅛	32	32½	500
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	82	82	82	82	..	75	80	15
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	90	90	90	90	..	..	100	8
Columbus & Hocking Coal	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅜	1⅝	1⅞	500
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol.	15	15	14¾	14¾	–1	14¾	15	200
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol. pf.	50	50	50	50	–3	50	59	119
Consolidated Gas Company	155¾	156¼	154¾	155⅞	–1½	157	157¾	510
Delaware & Hudson	122⅝	125	122	125	–1⅝	125	125¼	356
Del., Lack. & Western	162	162	161	161¾	–¼	159	161	400
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	48¾	48¾	47¾	47⅞	–1	47⅞	48	300
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	16½	16½	15¾	15¾	–1¼	15¾	16	2,100
Erie	14¾	14¾	14	14	–¾	14	100	
General Electric	32	32	31½	31¾	–⅞	31½	32	1,810
Iowa Central pf.	32	32	32	32	..	32	34	50
Laclede Gas	22¾	22¾	22	22	–1	22	23	400
Lake Erie & Western pf.	71½	71½	70	70	–1½	69¼	71	245
Louisville & Nashville	51⅝	51⅝	49¾	49¾	–1⅞	49¾	50¼	20,211
Louis. N. A. & Chi.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	–⅛	8⅝	9¼	175
Manhattan Con.	103	108	102½	102⅝	–⅛	102⅝	103½	3328
*Metropolitan Traction	107½	107¾	107½	107¾	–2	107	108	100
Michigan Central	96	96	96	96	–1	96	98	200
Mo., Kan. & Texas	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	–¼	11¼	..	200
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	24¾	24¾	23½	23½	–2	23½	24¼	2,150
Missouri Pacific	22⅞	23	22½	22⅝	–⅝	22⅝	22⅞	5,060
*National Lead Co.	23¾	24	23¾	24	..	23	24	400
*National Lead Co. pf.	89	89	89	89	..	88½	89	335
National Linseed Oil	19¼	20	19½	20	+1	19	20	525
New-Jersey Central	106	106	103¾	103⅝	–1¼	105½	106	600
New-York Central	96¼	96¾	96¼	96⅝	–⅛	96½	97	111
New-York, Sus. & W. pf.	24¾	25	24	24⅞	+ ⅛	24	25	560
Norfolk & W. pf. 2d, in. pd.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..	10	10⅝	25
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	–⅛	5	5⅝	870
Northern Pacific, 1st in. pd.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..	4⅝	4⅞	1,340
Northern Pacific pf., 1st in. pd.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	..	14¼	14¾	140
Ontario & Western	14¼	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	–⅝	13⅝	14	550
Pacific Mail	24¼	24¼	24	24	–1⅛	24	24½	1,050
Phil. & Read., 2d in. pd.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	–⅛	1⅝	1¾	3,696
Pressed Steel Car	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	–⅛	1⅞	2	300
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	10	10	9⅝	9⅞	–¼	9⅝	10	300
St. Paul & Omaha	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	–1⅝	42⅜	43½	100
Southern Pacific	18¾	19¼	18¾	18¾	..	18¾	19¼	340
Southern Railway	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅛	–⅛	9⅛	9¼	570
Southern Railway pf.	23½	23½	23½	23⅞	..	23	28	2,415
Tenn. Coal & Iron	24	24	23	23¼	–¾	23	23¾	4,025
Texas Pacific	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	–⅛	7⅝	8	10
Union Pacific	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	–⅛	7⅞	7⅞	920
*United States Leather	8½	8½	8⅜	8⅜	–¼	8⅛	8½	650
*United States Leather pf.	62¼	62¼	60¾	61	–1¼	61	61¾	3,990
United States Rubber	19	19	18¾	19	..	19	110	
United States Rubber pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	–¼	77½	79	150
Wabash	7	7	7	7	..	6¾	7	500
Wabash pf.	17¼	17¼	16¾	16¾	–1	16¾	16¾	1,700
West. Union Telegraph	87½	88¾	87½	88¾	–⅛	84¾	84¾	1,696
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¾	..	9¼	9¾	6 440
Total sales								229,592

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Comstock Tunnel	.00	.03	.00	.00	..	..	..	8,200

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s	70½	Mo. Kan & Tex 1st 4s	53	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	78	79½		
2,000	70½	3,000	53	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	48¾	48¾		
11,000	69¾	2,000	52½	Manhattan Con.	64½	68		
Atch. Top & San Fe gen 4s	118	Mob. & Ohio new 6s	118	Mexican Cent. 4s	63⅝	64		
1,000	79	5,000	118	Mexican Cent. 2d inc.	25	26		
25,000	78¾	Mob. & O. G. M. 4s	66	Mexican Nat. 6s	102	104½		
8,000	78¾	2,000	66	Michigan Central 5s	109	109¼		
5,000	78¾	Morgan's L. & T. 6s	118	Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	88		
8,000	78¾	5,000	118	Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	225	231		
24,000	78¾	N. Y. Chic & St. L. 4s	104	National Citizens' Bank	129	131		
adjustment 4s	40½	10,000	104¼	National Bank of Commerce	208	207		
15,000	40½	New-York, Ont. & W'n Rc.funding 4s	88	National Shoe & Leather Bank	93	98		
11,000	40½	7,000	88	National Wall Paper stock	..	82		
4,000	40⅝	Nor. Pac 1st 6s	116¾	Newburg Electric 6s	97	104		
5,000	40⅝	10,000	116¾	Newburg Electric stock	56	65		
45,000	40⅝	Nor. Pac 1st Reg. 10,000	113	New-Jersey & N. Y. R. R.	2¾	3½		
5,000	39⅝	Nor. Pac cons 5s	94	New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	20	..		
B. & O. con 5s 1988	102⅞	Trust Co certfs assented	50	New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stock	24	..		
1,000	102⅞	50,000	50	N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	37	38		
Belle & Coron 1st cons 5s	115	5,000	49¾	N. Y. E. R. Gas Co. pf.	70	71		
5,000	115	5,000	49¾	N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	100	104		
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s	115	Northern Ry of Cal 5s	94	N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	92¾	93½		
4,000	115¾	10,000	94	N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..		
2,000	115¾	Ohio S uthern 1st	87	N. Y. L. Ins. & T. stock	110½	118½		
Brooklyn City 1st	118	1,000	87	N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	40	..		
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	87½	1,000	87½	N. Y. N. J. Telephone	124	126		
Chic. & Northwestern S. F. deb 5s	110	Oregon Imp 1st	88	New-York Air Brake Company	10	11½		
8,000	110	1,000	88	New-York Biscuit Company 6s	107	110		
Chic. & Northwestern cons 7s	140	Oregon Imp Co con 5s	97	New-York Life Insurance & Trust	190	..		
3,000	140	5,000	97	N. Y. Security & Trust	295	..		
Chic. & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts	97¾	Trust Co certfs	13	Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	1	10		
30,000	43¾	15,000	13	North Shore Traction pf.	76	80		
5,000	43	Oregon R. & Nav Co Collat Trust 6s	113¾	Northwestern Telegraph 7s	111½	114		
10,000	43¾	Trust Co certfs	62	Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	1 8	..		
10,000	43	6,000	62	†North Hudson Co. R. R. 5s	99½	101¾		
Chic. & Northwestern S F deb 5s reg	110	Oregon Short Line 6s	103	N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	80	85		
3,000	110	Trust Co certfs	102	N. Y. & Sayville Realty Co.	200	275		
8,000	110	7,000	102	Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	65	72		
Chic. & Northwestern cons 7s	140	11,000	102	Pennsylvania Coal	330	..		
3,000	140	Phila. & Reading 4s	70¾	Postal Telegraph & Cable	85	87		
Chic., R. I. & Pac 5s	102	Tr Co ctfs sm assn	70¾	Pratt & Whitney	72	12		
33,000	102	2,000	70¾	†Pratt & Whitney pf.	62	72		
10,000	102	10,000	70¾	Real Estate Trust Company	165	..		
22,000	102	5,000	70¾	Retsof Mining Company bonds	..	40		
Chic. & W Ind G M 1,000	116½	Phil. & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co ctfs	24	Richmond Sta. & Elec. Co. 1st	88	100		
Col. H. V. & Tol. 5s	85	2d installment paid	24	Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	73	77		
5,000	85	10,000	33½	Second Avenue Railroad stock	155	161		
3,000	85¾	10,000	33½	†Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	107½	110		
8,000	110	8,000	33	Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	194	199		
Chic. & Northwestern cons 7s	140	Phil. & Reading gen 4s	79	†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	84	88		
3,000	140	Tr Co ctfs stm assn	79½	St. Paul Gas stock	61	63		
Chic. R I & Pac 5s	102	2,000	79½	Standard Gas	78	80		
33,000	102	10,000	79¾	Standard Gas pf.	93	10¼		
22,000	102	10,000	79¾	*Standard Gas 1st mortgage 5s	110	111		
Chic. & W Ind G M 1,000	116½	5,000	79¾	*Standard Oil Trust	261½	262½		
Col. H. V. & Tol. 5s	85	Phil. Sheaf. & L. E. 1st	15	†Steinway Railway 6s	110¾	114		
5,000	85	Pitt. Shen & L. E 1st	8	Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	44	..		
3,000	85¾	5,000	8	Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	93	..		
8,000	110	Phil. & Reading 1st Pref Inc	11	Texas & Pacific Coal stock	45	50		
Chic. & Northwestern S F deb 5s 1863	110	Trust Co ctfs	11	*Third Avenue Railroad	174½	176		
8,000	110	2d installment paid	11	†Third National Bank	114½	116		
Chic. & Northwestern cons 7s	140	10,000	33⅛	Title Guarantee & Trust	295	310		
3,000	140	10,000	33	†Toledo, St. L. & C. pf.	5	10		
Chic., R I & P ext 5s	102	8,000	33	Tradesmen's National Bank	88	95		
33,000	102	Phil. & Reading gen 4s	79	Trenton Potteries	..	94½		
10,000	102	Tr Co ctfs stm assn	79¾	Trenton Potteries pf.	47	70		
22,000	102	2,000	79¾	Trow Directory pf.	..	35		
Chic. & W Ind G M 1,000	116½	10,000	79¾	*Union Ferry stock	66	68		
Col. H. V. & Tol. 5s	85	10,000	79¾	†Union Ferry 5s	103¾	104½		
5,000	85	5,000	79¾	†Union Railway 1st 5s	100	104		
3,000	85¾	Phil. & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co ctfs unstmpd assented	24	Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	98	103		
8,000	110	35,000	92¼	Union Trust	750	..		
Chic. & Northwestern S F deb 5s 1863	110	2d installment paid	33⅛	Union Typewriter 1st pf.	83½	85½		
8,000	110	10,000	33	Union Typewriter 2d pf.	6¾	8		
Chic. & Northwestern cons 7s	140	Phil. & Reading gen 4s	79	Union Typewriter	6¾	8		
3,000	140	Tr Co ctfs stm assn	79¾	United Electric Light & Power 1st	76	..		
Chic., R I & Pac 5s	102	2,000	79¾	U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	210	220		
33,000	102	10,000	79¾	United States Trust	170	..		
10,000	102	10,000	79¾	Wagner Car Company	157	158½		
22,000	102	5,000	79¾	Washington Trust Company	182	190		
Chic. & W Ind G M 1,000	116½	Phila. & Erie 1st pf.	21	Western Gas Company	60	65		
Col. H. V. & Tol. 5s	85	Phila. & Reading 1st Pref Inc	11	†Western Gas Company bonds	..	88¼		
5,000	85	Trust Co ctfs	11	Worcester Traction pf.	16	17		
3,000	85¾	2d installment paid	11	Worcester Traction pf.	83¼	10¼		
8,000	110	10,000	33⅛	Worthington Pump	13	16		
Chic. & Northwestern S F deb 5s 1863	110	10,000	33	*Worthington Pump pf.	71	74		
8,000	110	8,000	33					

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	121⅜	121⅜	119	119¼	21,140
Am. Tobacco	66⅝	67¾	63¾	64	3,200
At. T. & S. F.	14¾	14¾	14	14¼	630
Chicago Gas	67⅛	67⅛	66¾	66¾	380
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	70	70	69	69	3,520
Chi. B. & Q.	78⅝	78⅝	77¾	77¾	6,490
Chi. Mil. & St. P.	78¼	78¼	76¾	76¾	17,220
Dist. & C. F.	16¾	16¾	15⅝	15⅝	230
Gen. Electric	31⅞	32	31¼	31½	480
Louis. & Nash.	50⅝	50⅝	49¾	49¾	4,050
Mo. Pacific	22⅝	23	22½	22⅝	820
Pacific Mail	24¼	24¼	24	24	10
P. & R. 2d, in pd.	15	15	14⅝	14⅞	360
Tenn. C. & I.	23¼	23¾	23	23⅜	310
Union Pacific	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	80
U. S. Leath. pf.	62¼	62¼	61¼	61¼	220
West. Union	84½	84½	84½	84½	60
Total sales					59,830

Bonds.

A. T. & S. F. gen	78¾	79	78¾	79	$15,000
Or. Imp. 5s	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	5,000
P. & R. 1st pf. in	83¾	83¾	83	83	1,100
Tex. Pacific 2d	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	4,000
Total sales					$35,000

Mining Stocks.

Breece	.15	.15	.15	.15	300
Best & Belcher	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	200
Brunswick	.20	.20	.19	.19	1,800
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	100
Chollar	2.80	3.00	2.80	3.00	300
Comstock	.09	.09	.08	.08	1,500
Leadville	.13	.13	.13	.13	600
Mexican	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	200
Protosi	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
Pharmacist	.08	.08	.08	.08	100
Total sales					5,200

Wheat.

July option	57¼	57⅝	56¼	56⅝	859,000
Sept. option	58⅛	58⅞	57⅛	57⅝	46,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—To-day's session was one of extreme dullness, with a declining tendency. Union Traction was the only stock in the traction group in which there were any sales, and the closing price was at a decline of ⅝. The industrials closed at net declines of 1⅝ in Storage common, 1 per cent. in Storage preferred and Welsbach, ½ in Pennsylvania Heat preferred, and ¼ in Pennsylvania Heat common. Choctaw sold down to 7, a net loss of ⅝. The close was dull and feverish.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene, $30 paid	12	5	12	..
Balto. Trac.	18½	18½	18½	18¾
Cambria	43	44	43½	44
Choctaw	6¾	7	7¼	7⅜
Con. Trac. stock	23½

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP AND SURPLUS, $[illegible] 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company,
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH Pres. J. R. SUTTON, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
General First Mortgage & Land Grant Bonds
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of over a majority in amount of the above described bonds having deposited same for conversion, on the basis set forth on page 12 of the plan and agreement of reorganization dated March 16, 1896, all other holders of such bonds who desire to avail of the privilege of conversion on the above basis are hereby notified to **deposit their bonds** at either of our offices **on or before June 30th, 1896.**

Reorganization Certificates will be issued for bonds so deposited.

The basis of conversion is 135 per cent. in the new 4 per cent. Prior Lien bonds of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad (on which interest from July 1, 1896, shall be adjusted quarterly in cash), with 3 per cent. in cash payable also on the old bonds for the interest due July 1, 1896.

ON JULY 1ST, 1896, the basis for conversion of bonds not previously deposited will be **reduced from 135 per cent. to 132 per cent.**

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.

DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,
Deposited Under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BERLIN, June 5, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, notice is hereby given that the second instalment of $3.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and $5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock, on account of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on June 26, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates, or receipts, must be presented so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.

(Estate of William Gaylor.)
1,101 shares Kingston & Pembroke Iron Mining Co., $25 each.
100 shares American Wood Decorating Machine Co., $25 each.
100 shares Bennington Petroleum Co., $5 each.
6 shares City Railway Improvement Co., $100 each.
$1,000 City Railway Improvement Co. 6 per cent. 20-year Gold Trust Bond, due 1909.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
22 shares Consolidated Gas & Electric Co., Batavia, N. Y., $100 each.
$500 Bond Fort Lee Railway Co. 5 per cent. interest, due August, 1930. Interest February and August. February, 1894, coupon attached.
370 shares The North American Telegraph Co., $100 each, (incorporated under the laws of the State of Minnesota.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

NORTHERN PACIFIC Reorganization.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin, June 12, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of Page 18 of the plan of reorganization, we hereby give notice that on and after June 23 1896, we shall be prepared to pay in cash at either of our offices the following sums on bonds deposited under said plan, viz.:

4% on General Second Mortgage Bonds,
3% on General Third Mortgage Bonds,
3% on Dividend Certificates,
1¼% on Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Holders of Reorganization Certificates or Receipts must present same at one of our offices, in order that a record of such payments may be stamped thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.

NORTHERN PACIFIC Reorganization.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin, June 12, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of Page 18 of the plan of reorganization, we hereby give notice that on and after June 23 1896, we shall be prepared to pay in cash at either of our offices the following sums on bonds deposited under said plan, viz.:

4% on General Second Mortgage Bonds,
3% on General Third Mortgage Bonds,
3% on Dividend Certificates,
1¼% on Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Holders of Reorganization Certificates or Receipts must present same at one of our offices, in order that a record of such payments may be stamped thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.

BONDS.

HARLEM RIVER & PORT CHESTER 4s,	1911
NEW-HAVEN & NORTHAMPTON 7s,	1899
NEW-HAVEN & NORTHAMPTON 6s,	1909
NEW-HAVEN & DERBY 5s,	1918
HOUSATONIC 5s,	1937

All in the N. Y., New-Haven & Hart. System.

FOR SALE BY
Charles T. Wing & Co.,
18 WALL ST.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL STREET.
UNITED STATES AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES.
List on Application.

P. & E. R. R. CO. SINKING FUND.
New-York, June 17, 1896.

The following bonds of the Paducah and Elizabethtown Railroad Company, being First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds Nos. 103, 143, 185, 224, 264, 300, 335, 338, 392, 394, 405, 409, 412, 466, and 500, have this day been drawn for redemption by the undersigned Trustee, and will be paid on presentation at the office of William Mahl, Room 4, second floor, Mills Building, Broad St., on the first day of August next, when interest will cease to accrue on said bonds.

WM. MAHL, Trustee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway, 326 Street.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

GERMAN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

CASH CAPITAL $500,000.

Office, No. 36 Nassau Street, New York.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on the 11th day of June, 1896, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

Silas B. Dutcher,	George C. Clausen,
George W. Quintard,	Russell Sage,
Edward V. Loew,	William Wagner,
James Fellows,	Joseph J. Kittel,
George F. Johnson,	John Weber,
Edward Uhl,	Junius N. Petty,
C. J. Obermayer,	George H. Beyer,
Frank M. Weller,	Edward M. Burghard
John Guth,	Frederick G. Yuengling,
Van Mater Stilwell,	Charles Unangst.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Officers of the Company for the ensuing year:

EDWARD V. LOEW, President and General Manager.
GEORGE C. CLAUSEN, Vice President.
C. J. OBERMAYER, Secretary.
WILLIAM WAGNER, Treasurer.
CHARLES UNANGST, Counsel.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET N Y

CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G OAKMAN President
ADRIAN ISELIN Jr. Vice-President.
GEORGE R TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A MURRAY Treas and Sec.
J NELSON BORLAND Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS

Samuel D Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F Baker,	Augustus D Juilliard,
George S Bowdoin,	James N Jarvie
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A McCurdy,
Walter R Gillette,	Walter G Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E Orr,
G G Haven,	Henry H Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W Smith.
R Somers Hayes.	B Mck Twombly.
Charles R. Henderson.	Frederick W Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office, No. 24 Pine St.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
(By order of Executors.)

$12,000 N. J. Steamboat Co. Consol Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
(For acct. of Liquidating Trustees.)
200 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
(For acct. of whom it may concern.)
15 shs. American Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. United Traction & Electric Co., Providence.
40 shs. Foster Air Heater Co.
15 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
10 shs. Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Ry.
$2,000 Williamsburg Gas Light Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. 1900.
655 shs. Mathieson Alkali Works.
700 shs. Keokuk & Western R. R.
100 shs. Maryland Coal Co. pref'd.
10 shs. St. Louis & Southwestern R. R. Co. Pref'd.
$500 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st Mtge. Bd.
7 shs. American District Telegraph Co.
100 shs. New-York & Harlem R. R. Co.
25 shs. Canda Fire & Car Co.
Patent 443,190 to International Wine Co., N. J.
70 shs. Maryland Coal Co. pref'd.
4 shs. National Exchange Bank.
$600 Richmond County, N. Y., 5 p. c. Drainage Bds., 1878, Octr., 1875, coups. on.
20 shs. Kanawha & Ohio R'way Co., common.
$500 N. Y., Rockaway & Sea Shore R. R. Co., 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1897, May, 1878, coups. on.
48 shs. New-Jersey & New-York R. R. Co., common.
250 shs. American Lithograph Stone Co.
8 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
110,000 Marcus Gold Mining Co. (Hypd.)
100 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, June 23, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(Estate of William Gaylor.)
1,101 shares Kingston & Pembroke Iron Mining Co., $25 each.
100 shares American Wood Decorating Machine Co., $25 each.
100 shares Bennington Petroleum Co., $5 each.
6 shares City Railway Improvement Co., $100 each.
$1,000 City Railway Improvement Co. 6 per cent. 20-year Gold Trust Bond, due 1909.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
22 shares Consolidated Gas & Electric Co., Batavia, N. Y., $100 each.
$500 Bond Fort Lee Railway Co. 5 per cent. interest, due August, 1930. Interest February and August. February, 1894, coupon attached.
370 shares The North American Telegraph Co., $100 each, (incorporated under the laws of the State of Minnesota.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

DIVIDENDS.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
45TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
53, 55, 57 Duane Street.
New-York, June 22, 1896.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable August 1, 1896, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., on Wednesday, the FIFTEENTH DAY OF JULY, 1896, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened AUGUST 3, 1896.

JOS. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
June 6, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 16th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. June 16th, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 2d, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
184TH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
June 18, 1896.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 6, 1896. J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONsolidated mortgage 5 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New-York, Thursday, June 25, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1896, and will reopen July 1, 1896, at 10 A. M. JOSIAH HILL, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1896.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
New-York, June 20th, 1896.
93D DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st prox. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Union Time Savings Institution,
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Interest as usual: FOUR per cent. on the first $1,000. THREE per cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written up July 16th or any time later.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New-York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards of said City of New-York bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 295 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held in Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 10th day of July, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New-York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following-described lots, pieces, or pa cels of land, namely:

PARCEL "A."

All that piece or parcel of land in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of the southerly line of Houston Street with the easterly line of Pitt Street, and running (1) running thence southerly along the easterly line of the said Pitt Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Stanton Street; thence (2) running thence along the northerly line of the said Stanton Street for a distance of two hundred feet (200 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Willett Street; thence (3) running northerly along the westerly line of the said Willett Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the southerly line of Houston Street; thence (4) running westerly along the southerly line of Houston Street for a distance of two hundred feet, (200 feet,) more or less, to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

All that piece or parcel of land in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of the southerly line of Houston Street with the easterly line of Willett Street, and thence (1) running southerly along the easterly line of said Willett Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Stanton Street; thence (2) running easterly along the northerly line of said Stanton Street for a distance of two hundred feet (200 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Sheriff Street; thence (3) running northerly along the westerly line of said Sheriff Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the southerly line of Houston Street; thence (4) running westerly along the southerly line of said Houston Street for a distance of two hundred feet, (200 feet,) more or less, to the place or point of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 15th, 1896.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.

Room 127, Stewart Building,
No. 280 Broadway, Third Floor,
New-York, June 16, 1896.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, professors or teachers in a college, academy, or public school; editors, editorial writers, or reporters of daily newspapers; licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; militiamen, policemen, and firemen; election officers; non-resident jurors, and city employes and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling; Superintendents, conductors, or engineers employed by any company other than a street railroad company; telegraph operators actually doing duty as such; Grand, Sheriff's, and Civil Court jurors, and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness, or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice," requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notices must be answered (in person, if possible,) and at this office only, under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable, he must also answer in person, giving full name, occupation, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe, directly or indirectly, in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any papers or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

WILLIAM PLIMLEY,
Commissioner of Jurors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for **Constipation,** hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.

E. GRILLON,
GRILLON 83 Rue des Archives, Paris.
Sold by all druggists.

ANTIQUITIES AND COINS,
For Fanciers and Purchasers of Same,
For sale by
FELIX WALTER,
West End Hotel Charlottenburg bei Berlin.
Ahorn Allee 33, Eingang Platanen Allee 2.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES
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read by Bankers, Brokers, Investors, Buyers, and Sellers of American Securities.
These people read
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READ THE TIMES.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

MARKETS GENERALLY LOWER AND SPECULATION VERY MODERATE.

Grain Trading Mostly Switching and Prices Lower with the West—Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Dull and Lower—Provisions Neglected and Weak—Cotton Moderately Active and Easier—Coffee Dull but Steady.

There was only a moderate business in grain, and chiefly in switching between July and September, with prices tending downward with the West and on fair foreign selling. Provisions were depressed by the large movement of hogs, and had very little demand. Cotton was unsettled, but closed steadier at a small loss. Coffee was steady and very quiet.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	22 @ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	34½@ ..
Flour, straights, spring	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35 @ 3.55
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅞@ ..
West, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	14 @ 20
Pork, mess	8.25 @ 9.00
Lard, Western, steam	4.30 @ 4.35
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @ 15½
Sugar, granulated	4¾@ 4¾
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13¾@ 7¾
Cheese, State, full cream, new	5½@ 7¼
Copper, lake	11.50 @12.00
Lead	3.02½@ 3.05

WHEAT—Contracts were very dull and prices ⅝@1c lower, through moderate foreign selling, local realizing, and following the decline West, with the bulk of the business in the way of switching between July and September....Spot was in light demand at 1c decline. Sales, 8,500 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth, on private terms, and 500 bushels No. 2 Northern at 62¾c, elevator....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 8¾c over July, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 3½c over July, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¾c over July, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 111,754 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 250,675 bushels; receipts, 54,325 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 95,400 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouses increased for the week 319,871 bushels, or to 2,778,624 bushels, (no contract red and 1,149,322 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring and 16,000 bushels afloat.)....The visible supply showed a decrease of 667,000 bushels, or to 8,519,000 bushels, against 46,225,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were without life and lost ½@¾c, with the West. Spot was ½@¾c higher and in light demand. Sales, 11,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 35¾c, free on board, afloat, and 3,000 bushels yellow at 34¾c, elevator....Receipts, 85,175 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 162,912 bushels....Clearances hence, 200 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 5,784 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouses decreased for the week 437,655 bushels, or to 614,793 bushels, (143,384 bushels No. 2 and 91 steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 36,000 bushels, or to 9,370,000 bushels, against 9,499,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts followed corn and the West and closed at ½c decline, with a very slow trade....Spot were fairly active for export account, at a shade easier prices. ....Sales, 142,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24c; No. 3 white at 23¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 25c, with 75,000 bushels delivered at 25½@25¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 3 white, clipped, at 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 25c; with 34,000 bushels, for export, at 23¾@23¾c, free on board, afloat; rejected white, 22c; rejected mixed, 20c; No. 2 Chicago, 21¾c; track mixed, 25@23¾c; track white, 24½@25c for No. 2. 000 bushels....Receipts, 145,400 bushels; exports, 64,292 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouses increased 53,567 bushels, or to 1,814,668 bushels, (412,284 bushels No. 2 and 265,548 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 34 000 bushels, or to 8,396,000 bushels, against 7,976,000 bushels same time last year.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	....	@ ..	62¾
July	546,000	62¾@63 7-16	62¾
September	1,185,000	63 5-16@64	64¾
December	145,000	65¼@65¾	65¼
Total	1,870,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	....	....	35¾
July	10,000	34¼@34 3-16	34¼
September	10,000	35¼@35¼	35¼
October	....	.... @..	35¾
Total	20,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	10,000	21¾@21¾	21¾
September	10,000	21¾@21¾	21¾
Total	20,000		

FLOUR—Demand very light and only from jobbers, with values unchanged. Sales, 7,300 bbls, including of City Mills 2,800 bbls patents, 2,000 bbls clear, 150 bbls extra, and 125 bbls fine at quotations; 1,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.45@$3.95, 300 bbls straight, Winter at $3.40@$3.60, 300 bbls supers at $2.15, and 300 bbls bakers' extra at $2.90....Arrivals, 8,559 bbls and 12,128 sacks; exports, 70 bbls and 6,450 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 14,224 bbls and sacks....Sales, 300 bbls.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.50@$2.80.

RYE—State nominal at 40¾c, free on board; Western at 40@40¼c, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—Dull and irregular....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.40@$3.20; cut, $2.90@$3.80; ground $2.70@$2.80; No. 8 pearled barley, $4.45.

FEED—Dull and easy....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 55@60c; middlings, 60@62½c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 60@65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a lifeless market, without variation in its position, holding firm and bidding unimportant. Prime yellow was offered at 25c. There were sales of 400 bbls strictly prime, in lots, at 25@25½c. White oil at 27½@28c. Crude, in barrels, at 20@21c. Crude, in bulk, at near coast mills at 16½c....LINSEED was at firm prices; quoted at 37c for American, 38c for boiled, and 52c for Calcutta....LARD OIL was steady and quiet at 43@44c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, June 22.—Oil closed $1.18½, the only quotation. Standard's price, $1.20.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The lowest prices of the season were accepted for lard upon yesterday's market, and near the inside rates for pork and ribs, under the large receipts of hogs, without improvement in the trading. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 15,000 head. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week, 2,489 bbls pork, 8,838,917 lb lard, 13,074,390 lb bacon. Same time last year, 5,436 bbls pork, 9,939,704 lb lard, 13,595,398 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week, 4,008 bbls pork, 5,828,026 lb lard, 16,246,776 lb meats. Same time last year, 3,548 bbls pork, 5,168,896 lb lard, 14,009,254 lb meats.

LARD—Chicago had receipts of 53,000 hogs, which were much beyond estimates. It made a new low record on the product by a few points, and was generally down 5 to 7½ points. The speculation was tame, and cash demands slack. June there closed at 4.05c nominal; July was at 4.05@4.07½c, closing at 4.06c; September at 4.17½@4.22½c, closing at 4.17½@4.20c; October at 4.25@4.27½c, closing at these figures; January closed at 3.50@4.52½c. Here there was absence of cash demand, but a steady 4.30c bid and 4.35c asked; tank quoted 4.02½c asked; July option nominal, 4.35c. City steam was weak; sale of 50 tcs at 4c. Refined was slow and easier; Continent at 4.55c; South America at 5c; Brazil kegs at 6.15c; compound at 4@4½c.

PORK—Was depressed at the West, and 5@7½c lower, under the pressure from large hog supplies, with June closing at $6.97½; July was at $6.97½@$7, closing at $6.97½; September at $7.12½@$7.17½, closing at $7.15; January at $7.85@$7.90, closing at $7.88, nominal. Here there was a dull export demand at easy prices; sales of 200 bbls mess....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $8.25@$8.50 for old and $8.75@$9 for new; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $9@$10.50.

CUTMEATS—There was a fairly active distributing business, and at about steady prices; sales of 700 pickled shoulders at 4¼c, 1,000 pickled hams, 10 to 18 lb average, at 7½c....City-pickled bellies, 6½c; do, Western, 4¾c bid; do, 6 to 8 lb average, loose, 4½c; 10-lb average, loose, 4¼c; pickled hams, 9¼@9¾c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c.

BACON—Was about 5 points lower on short ribs at the West, where the trading was slack, with June closing at 8.70c, nominal; July was at 8.67½@8.70c, closing at 8.70c bid; September at 8.87½@8.90c, closing at 8.87½c; October at 8.92½ @8.97½c, closing at 8.92½@8.95c; January at 4.02½c.

BEEF—Exporters were buying slowly, while prices were about steady....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8.50@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.

BEEF HAMS—Continued easy in price on a dull trading; $13.50 quoted at the West and $14.50 here.

HOGS—Were at firm prices....Bacon at 4¼c 180 lb at 4¾c, 160 lb at 4¼@4 9-16c, 140 lb at 4¾ @4 13-16c, 120 lb at 4 15-16c, pigs at 5@5 1-16. Receipts at the West, 70,000 head; same time last year, 30,458 head. Chicago—Receipts, 53,000 head; active; 5@10c lower; $2.70@$3.45; left over, 2,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,880 head; active; 5@10c lower; $2.85@$3.45. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,848 head; 5@10c lower; $2.90@$3.80. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,500 head; steady; $3.20@$3.40. Kansas City—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $2.90 @$3.17½. Omaha—Receipts, 1,100 head; opened 5@10c lower; $2.95@$3. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,757 head; $2.90@$3.25.

TALLOW—Demands were unimportant, with the tone slack and rather weak. While some of the melters declined to sell, yet there were others offering to place supplies at 3½c, with intimations that a less rate, or 3¾c, would be considered. There was no French demand, while the home trade was neglecting the city to take such lots of country as were on sale at relatively less money. Prime country brought 3¼c, packages free; whatever better rates were made were for selections in small lots. Edible grade was sold at 3 13-16@3¾c. At Chicago the market was bare of prime packer which had been sold at 3¾c, and other edible had sold at 3¾c.

STEARINE—In oleostearine there was little done by reason of small stocks, although there was more or less inquiry for future deliveries from exporters; there was a strong market at 4¾c, which was the trading basis. In lard stearine, absence of trading, with sellers at 5c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were almost neglected and trading was only local, with the close steady at unchanged prices to 10 points decline. Havre was irregular at ¼f decline to ¼f advance, and Hamburg dull at unchanged prices to ¼ pfennig loss. ....Spot Rio dull and easy at 13¾c for No. 7. Sales, 800 bags Maracaibo, 1,100 bags Central American, and 500 bags Bucaramanga, on private terms....No. 7 offered at 11¾c, cost and freight, prompt shipment; 11¼c, cost and freight, June-July shipment....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—December, 250 bags at 9.90c; total, 250 bags. Between Call and Close—June, 500 bags at 11.90c; July, 250 bags at 11.45c; August, 500 bags at 10.80c; September, 1,000 bags at 10.40c; November, 500 bags at 10c; March, 250 bags at 9.80c; 500 bags at 9.85c; total, 3,500 bags; total for the day, 3,750 bags....Closing prices: January, 9.85 @9.95c; February, 9.80@9.90c; March, 9.80@9.90c; April, 9.75@9.85c; May, 9.70@9.80c; June, 11.85@ 11.90c; July, 11.45@11.50c; August, 10.85@10.90c; September, 10.40@10.45c; October, 10.15@10.20c; November, 10@10.10c; December, 9.95@10c.

COTTON.

Contracts had a very fair demand at irregular and unsettled prices, through local scalping, closing steady, and unchanged, to 3 points down, following Liverpool's loss of 2½@3 points....Spot was unchanged and quiet; sales, 1,525 bales, to spinners, with 1,600 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 7¾c; middling uplands, 7⅞c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
June	7.31@7.32	7.34	7.28	100
July	7.29@7.30	7.32	7.25	1,000
August	7.32@7.33	7.35	7.25	32,900
September	6.76@6.77	6.81	6.75	11,400
October	6.76@6.77	6.81	6.74	19,800
November	6.79@6.80	6.80	6.74	13,200
December	6.79@6.80	6.83	6.77	33,800
January	6.84@6.85	6.87	6.82	15,000
February	6.89@6.90	6.90	6.86	1,100
March	6.93@6.94	6.97	6.90	2,900
Total				182,900

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 1,966 bales, against 1,315 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—There is a steady market for domestic marrow beans, with choice marks bringing $1.15 quite generally. Both medium and pea are 2½c higher and firm. Some receivers are willing to sell their choice marks at $1.05. White kidney very dull and weak. Not much doing in either turtle soup or yellow eye. Red kidney rather slow and easier. Green peas exceedingly dull....We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.15; do, medium and pea, $1.05; do, white kidney, $1.25; do, red kidney, $1@$1.02½; do, turtle soup and yellow eye, $1.20@$1.25; do, lima, California, $1.80; do, Scotch, barrels, 75@77½c; do, bags, 67½@70c; peas, green, per bushel, nominal, $1.25@$1.30.

BUTTER—Steady; fair demand for the better grades....Western creamery, 11¼@15½c; extra, 15½c; Western factory, 11¼@15½c; State dairy, 10@15c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12c; do, factory, 8@11c; do, dairy, 8@11½c.

CHEESE—Limited demand; steady....State, large, fancy, 5¾@7c; small, new, 5¾@7¼; part skims, new, 2@4½c; full skims, 1½@2½c. Western, 11@12c; do, case, $1.50@2.70.

EGGS—Quiet; freely offered....State, 12@12½c; Western, 11@12c; do, case, $1.50@2.70.

FRUITS—Fresh—Receipts of peaches in fair to-day, mostly Early Rivers, the market ruling well at $1.50@$2.25 per carrier; small lots of large fancy red fruit have been placed up to $3@$3.50, and a few fancy from Florida still bring $3.50@$4; rather a liberal supply of Southern plums; size, color, and condition very irregular, and prices show a wide range; a fair demand for fancy quality; Florida Le Conte pears are in liberal supply and plenty; cherries are quite plenty, and mostly in poor condition; cho

ATTACK UPON MRS. CARTER

SMOOTH PIECE OF TITIAN-HAIRED DUPLICITY," SAYS MR. DEMING.

Mr. Fairbank's Counsel Takes Most of the Day in Summing Up—Some Hard Language for the Actress—Mr. Belasco Called a "Self-Confessed Perjurer"—Mr. Dittenhoefer, on the Contrary, Says the Defendant Is a "Nice Old Man."

Horace E. Deming, counsel for N. K. Fairbank, the defendant in the suit of David Belasco for the recovery of $65,000 which he claims is due him for his work in training Mrs. Leslie Carter for the stage and producing "The Ugly Duckling," consumed the greater part of the session of the court yesterday in summing up on behalf of the defendant. It is claimed by Belasco that his work was done by contract with Mr. Fairbank, and this point was stoutly contested by the defense. In his address to the jury Mr. Deming denounced Mr. Belasco and Mrs. Carter in severe terms.

Mr. Deming, in opening for the defendant, reviewed the case in a calm and dispassionate manner. He said that there were certain facts in the case which were not disputed. Belasco said in his complaint that Mrs. Carter and Mr. Fairbank were partners in a theatrical enterprise, and that he was engaged by Mr. Fairbank to train Mrs. Carter for the stage, to write and revise a play for her, and to go on tour with her, and that he had devoted sixteen months exclusively to the training of Mrs. Carter, and that now he wanted his pay for his work. He conceded that Mr. Belasco had been engaged by Mr. Gilmore to train Mrs. Carter, but he denied that Mr. Fairbank had engaged him.

"We say," continued Mr. Deming, "that Mr. Fairbank was willing out of sympathy for an unfortunate woman to aid her to a certain point, and he had put up for this woman over $50,000. He had done this, as he has done such deeds a score of times, to help unfortunate people. He did not do this as a business transaction. He did not expect this money back, but he hoped that he might possibly get it back, if Mrs. Carter proved a success as an actress.

"Mr. Fairbank is a business man whose word has never been questioned, except by Mr. Belasco, and he is good for any amount he chooses to draw his check for, and yet the complainant alleges that he went into this business without a scrap of writing—no written contract at all in all these transactions."

Mr. Deming then read Mrs. Carter's letters to Charles L. Allen, who was one of the counsel for Mrs. Carter in the divorce suit begun by her against her husband, and remarked:

"If there had been no Carter divorce suit, there would have been no Carter theatrical venture."

He argued that the letters showed that Mr. Fairbank was not a partner in the enterprise, but was simply loaning the money to help the venture along, and that Mr. Belasco had gone into the enterprise without the expectation of remuneration, except from the profits of the business, if it should be a success. The letters of Mrs. Carter, he said, proved this beyond a doubt. The remuneration of Mr. Belasco was to come from "The Ugly Duckling" venture, just as he had received remuneration of late from "The Heart of Maryland." He contended that Mr. Fairbank did not owe Mr. Belasco anything.

"If Mr. Fairbank owed Mr. Belasco anything," said Mr. Deming, "he would draw his check for the amount—whatever it might be. It is claimed by the plaintiff that there was a triple combination—Carter, Fairbank, and Belasco—Mrs. Carter was to furnish the talent, Fairbank was to put up the money, and Belasco was to furnish the experience. We, however, claim that Mrs. Carter and Mr. Belasco were partners in the theatrical venture of 'The Ugly Duckling' play as they are now in 'The Heart of Maryland' venture."

Mrs. Carter Mr. Deming characterized as being a thoroughly artistic success.

"She was as coy as a girl of eighteen, and apparently as frank and unsophisticated," he said.

The details of the expenditures by Fairbank in connection with "The Ugly Duckling" venture were then carefully analyzed by Mr. Deming up to the time the company was stranded in Philadelphia, and Mrs. Carter and Belasco came to Chicago to get more money.

"We found Mrs. Carter and Mr. Belasco out when they came to Chicago, but we were in a dilemma, and the only question was how much money was necessary for the cheapest way to get out of it," he said. "Up to that time we were deceived, but after that there was no deception. We were simply pinched. Our fingers were in the crack and we were simply pinched."

The Kansas City episode and the testimony of R. W. Morrison in connection with the memorable interview with Mrs. Carter and Mr. Belasco was then read.

"We determined to bury the whole business," Mr. Deming said, "and give the corpse a decent funeral. We advanced $8,500 on the assurance of Mr. Price that all that was wanted to close up the business was $8,500, but what they wanted was not money to close up the business, what they wanted was hush money, and they got it. It was cheaper to pay this money than to defend a lot of lawsuits, and there were threats of exposure and of scandal. I do not wonder that Morrison was hot. Why, it makes me hot to think of it. Two days before the company was to die another demand for $6,500 was made on us. What became of this money? It was not used for the salaries of the company. I do not wonder that Mr. Morrison got angry. It was a nasty experience."

Mr. Deming then paid his respects to Mrs. Carter.

"This woman sued her husband for divorce and was defeated," he said, "and she is so eager to help the plaintiff that she has turned over to his counsel every letter and every scrap of paper, and even private letters in her divorce suit which had nothing to do with this case. Even Mr. Fairbank's visiting cards, left by him when he called on her, she preserved carefully and gave to the counsel for the defendant. Why did she save these cards, and why did she produce them in this case? There must have been some object in this.

"You have seen this woman on the witness stand. She is not a stranger in that position. She has been a witness in a number of times in supplementary proceedings and in her divorce case, and in every instance the case went against her. You have seen this woman of forty take the stand and simper with all the apparent innocence and coyness of a girl of sixteen. She watches her counsel for her cues, for that is her business. You have seen this smooth piece of Titian-haired duplicity on the stand, and you can judge for yourselves. She is a woman who would impose on almost any man. Sometimes she waited for her counsel's cues, and sometimes she anticipates him, and then she puts her handkerchief to her mouth, as only such a woman can do, and simpers like a young girl."

Mr. Deming mimicked Mrs. Carter's manner while so testifying.

"Great heavens!" continued the counsel, "what can such a woman be? Just think of it!" Giving up her private letters to be used against the man who had befriended her! Think of what has been done for her! Think of that day, by reason of the things done for her by this generous-hearted old man, one of the kindest of men, the only man who had the courage to help a woman of her reputation and her name, she is a great actress, as Mr. Belasco puts it, the greatest of her line in this country. Only once did this great actress forget herself when on the stand, and that was when you heard me ask her if her ten years' contract with Mr. Belasco at $50 a week had expired, and she said it had not, but there is a contingency. Belasco owns this woman at $50 a week, and farms her out at $200 or $300 a week, and puts the rest in his pocket. That's the interest he has in this woman, and that's what he trained her for."

In endeavoring to show the conflict of testimony, Mr. Deming characterized Benjamin F. Roeder, the witness who was accused of abstracting checks with Belasco's indorsement from Mr. Gilmore, as Belasco's factotum and errand boy, who bobbed up every time it was necessary to have a witness to an interview. Referring to Mrs. Dudley, Mrs. Carter's mother, he said: "Let us be easy on this unfortunate mother; she remembered little of what was going on around her."

It was, however, for Mr. Belasco that Mr. Deming reserved his bitterest denunciation. In speaking of Mr. Belasco's testimony, where, on his direct and cross-examination, he swore that he had described all the interviews between him and Fairbank, and then when examined in rebuttal, he remembered another interview which he said he had purposely omitted to save Mr. Fairbank's feelings, he purposely lied on the stand," said Mr. Deming, "according to his own testimony, and is a self-confessed perjurer; and if the jury are convinced of this they are bound to throw out his testimony. You have seen him on the stand. That was acting. He is a past master in the art of acting. He was acting to make a favorable impression on the jury. That's his business. He teaches people how to make impressions. Belasco can take one of you jurors and make you look and act as demurely and innocently as a schoolgirl; make you express any emotion; teach you how to cry when you don't feel sad, and express any feeling that you do not really feel.

"If he would lie to save Mr. Fairbank's feelings, how much easier would he lie in his own interest. You have seen him on the witness stand, and you can judge whether the jury can take the word of this simulator of emotions and fabricator of scenes, contradicted by his own oath. His lies are multiform, variegated, ingenious, innumerable, but always dramatic. Did he lie most when he swore that he was the sole proprietor of 'The Ugly Duckling' company, or when he swore about the interview which he had purposely omitted while on the stand in his own behalf? Will the jury take this man's word as against the testimony of such men as Herrick and Allen, who are at the head of the Chicago bar? The word of this man who lied on the stand and corroborated by a woman—well, I won't say anything more about her. If you disbelieve Fairbank, a man of integrity and business reputation for forty years, you will have to believe Belasco and this woman. The only motive for the prosecution of this suit is money. My client could have settled this suit out of court for a small sum of money, but he had determined not to pay one more cent of hush money. It was a case of 'stand and deliver,' and Mr. Fairbank said no. We stand ready to pay whatever the jury say we owe this man, but we would not submit to such a monstrous strike as this suit means."

Mr. Deming closed his summing up at 3:30 o'clock, after having spoken four hours, and ex-Judge Dittenhoefer at once began summing up for the plaintiff. He opened with an attack on Mr. Deming for what he characterized as "the mean, covert, and cunning insinuations" thrown out against Mrs. Carter's character.

"It was an unmanly attack," the counsel said. "We have not said one word against that good old man, that nice old gentleman, Mr. Fairbank. We have only asked for a judgment against him, if he is liable for having lured Belasco to train Mrs. Carter. What was the object of Mr. Fairbank, who was the friend of Mrs. Carter's husband, in calling upon her while the divorce suit was pending? I can imagine that he went there believing that she was right in her contention and was a wronged woman, and yet Mr. Deming has been raining a shower of mean, covert sneers upon this woman, who is simply trying now to make an honest livelihood.

"What was Mr. Allen's object in calling upon Mrs. Carter at the Herald Square Theatre a little over three months ago, uninvited, and inviting her and her mother and Belasco to sup with him, unless he believed her to be an honest, honorable, and wronged woman? Either he went there with that opinion or he went there with an improper motive. What was Mr. Morrison's object in supping with Mrs. Carter at the Ashland House, in this city, if he thought she was conspiring to blackmail his client, Mr. Fairbank? The object of the defense has been to break down Mrs. Carter and Mr. Price, and Mr. Belasco, and even Mrs. Dudley, the aged mother of Mrs. Carter. Mr. Belasco has as good a standing in the community as Mr. Fairbank, with all his millions. He is the peer of the Chicago millionaire. Is the millionaire to be spared and the poor playwright to be persecuted? Is the rich man to be praised and this poor man and poor woman to be damned?

"Belasco has stood at the head of the dramatists of this country since the death of Boucicault, and the defense, with all its money and its lawyers, has not been able to find one man to say one word against him, except the mean and miserable Gilmore."

Mr. Dittenhoefer then began a review of the testimony, and said that if he did not succeed in pricking every bubble that the defendant's counsel had blown, he would not expect any consideration at the hands of the jury.

An adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock this morning, when ex-Judge Dittenhoefer will continue his address to the jury.

MRS. HERREMAN APPEARS AGAIN.

Makes Familiar Charges, but Does Not Press Them.

Matilda Herreman, the Lexow witness, was at Police Headquarters yesterday at the invitation of Inspector Cortright. She wrote to President Roosevelt some days ago saying that Patrolman James A. Sloane, formerly a ward detective in the Mercer Street Precinct, was not a fit man to be on duty there, as she had paid money to him in 1892, and had recently heard that several keepers of disorderly houses were preparing to open them again on hearing that Sloane had been transferred to the Mercer Street Precinct from the Mulberry Street Station House.

President Roosevelt placed the letter in Inspector Cortright's hands for investigation and he asked Mrs. Herreman to appear at Police Headquarters. When the Inspector told her that she would either have to testify against Patrolman Sloane or be liable to an action for slander, she burst out crying and went to President Roosevelt's room to implore his aid to get her off without having to make formal charges.

She told Mr. Roosevelt that she was now leading a respectable life, and was about to marry Gustave Hellerrung, whose housekeeper she had been. President Roosevelt granted her request, and she went away satisfied.

Beautiful Snake in New-Rochelle.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 22.—A peculiar looking snake was killed yesterday morning by George T. Davis in Huguenot Street. The snake is about ten inches long and beautifully mottled with black and white. Its head is small and flattened at the top. A load of bananas had been standing in the street Saturday near where the snake was killed, and it is thought the snake may have crawled from a bunch of bananas. Mr. Davis has preserved the snake in alchohol.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, June 22—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 48s 9d, prime mess dull at 38s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 45s; do, medium, dull at 38s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 44s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 28s; short ribs, about 25 lb, steady at 27s; long clear middles, light, about 40 to 45 lb, steady at 24s; long clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, steady at 23s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, steady at 23s 6d; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 23s 6d. Shoulders—About 12 to 14 lb, steady at 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 22s. Cheese—American finest, spot, colored steady at 36s for new. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 16s 3d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 20s. Resin—Common firm at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 5s 2d. No. 1 Northern Spring firm at 4s 10½d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 3s 5d; June dull at 3s 1½d; July dull at 3s 1d; August dull at 3s 1½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter dull at 14s 9d. Hops at London—Pacific coast firm at 25@45s. Receipts of wheat for the last week from Atlantic ports, 63,500 quarters; from Pacific ports, 39,000 quarters; from other sources, 38,000 quarters. Weekly exports of American corn for the last week, 16,000 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, June delivery, 3 55-64@3 56-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 3 54-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 3 53-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 3 50-64@3 51-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 3 44-64@3 45-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 3 41-64@3 42-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 40-64@3 41-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 3 40-64@3 41-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 3 41-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 3 42-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 3 43-64d, value.

HAVANA, June 22.—Sugar dull; stock in six ports, 59,370 tons. Bacon, $6.25@$6.75 gold, per cwt. Flour, $9.25@$10.25 gold, per bbl, for American. Jerked beef, $6.50@$7 gold, per quintal. Hams—American sugar-cured, $15.50@$18.25 gold, per quintal for Northern and $18.25@$20.25 for Southern. Lard—In keg, $10.50@$11.75 gold, per quintal; in tins, $13@$14.75. White navy beans, $4.50@$4.75 gold, per quintal. Chewing tobacco, $21@$23 gold, per quintal. Freights quiet and steady. Exchange firm.

LONDON, June 22—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 31s 7½d per quarter; May shipment, via Cape, 31s 7½d. Sugar, 12s 3d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 9s 6d@10s for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—June, 9s 3d; August, 10s.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 22.—Cotton dull; good middling, 7¾c; middling, 7c; low middling, 6 13-16c; good ordinary, 6 9-16c; net receipts, 1,666 bales; gross, 1,691 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 81,523 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 22.—Cotton dull; middling, 7c; low middling, 6 13-16c; good ordinary not quoted; net and gross receipts, 4 bales; exports, coastwise, 169 bales; sales, none; stock, 10,032 bales.

GALVESTON, June 22.—Cotton nominal; middling, 7c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 6¾c; net and gross receipts, 46 bales; sales, none; stock, 11,622 bales.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A Sale at an Advance—The Various Doings in the Auction Room.

Messrs. Pincus Loewenfeld and William Praeger have sold the vacant lot on the west side of Madison Avenue, 51.2 feet north of Eighty-first Street, 25.6 by 95, to Lucy D. Rogers and F. H. Hawkins, at an advance on the price paid by them at auction on June 2. The buyers will erect a five-story single brick and stone flat, to cost about $30,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Lizzie M. Van Brunt, at $12,332, the three-story and basement brick dwelling 220 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 251.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11.

The sales at auction for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified, are as follows:

TUESDAY, June 23.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Mitchell A. C. Levy, referee, 1,680 Park Avenue, northwest corner of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25.11 by 90, five-story brick and brownstone flat. Due on judgment, $27,200.

By Philip A. Smyth, auction sale, 406 and 408 East Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 99.4 feet east of First Avenue, 16.11 by 102.2 each, two three-story mansard roof and basement brick and brownstone front dwellings.

By Philip A. Smyth, auction sale, property at New Bowery, New Chambers, and Roosevelt Streets, 27.9½ by 11.6 by 41.3½ by 27.8¼ by 28.9¾, two three-story brick tenements, with stores.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, George Haas, referee, 418 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, southeast corner of Convent Avenue, 6.4 by 99.11 by 25 by 57 by 46.9⅝, three-story and basement brick and frame dwelling; also 2,269 Morris Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 50 by 107, two-story and attic frame dwelling; also lot on Fleetwood Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 50 by 100.

By James L. Wells, auction sale, sixty-two lots at Mount Hope, Twenty-fourth Ward, on Anthony, Hyer, and Valentine Avenues, east and west sides, and on the four corners of One Hundred and Eightieth Street and the avenues named. There are forty lots on the north side and twenty-two on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street.

By Thomas S. Walker of Hall J. How & Co., partition sale, David Thomson, referee, lot 619 on Nineteenth Avenue, south side, between Third and Fourth Streets, as designated on "a map of the village of Wakefield," 100 by 114; also lot 1,176, on Bronx Terrace, east side, opposite Seventh Avenue, as designated on "a map of the village of Wakefield," 59.6 by 105; also 523 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 183.4 feet east of Morris Avenue, 16.8 by 146, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 712 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Washington Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story and basement frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,201.59.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Elizabeth Evans to 164 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, James A. Deering, referee, 2,902 Daly Avenue, southeasterly side, 339.11½ feet northeast of Tremont Avenue, 19.6 by 167.11 by 19.6½ by 169.1, two-story and basement frame dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 54 West Twenty-second Street, for a six-story brick salesroom and store, by Samuel W. Brown of 39 West Fifty-third Street, owner; cost, $35,000.

Seventh Avenue and West End Avenue, southwest corner, for seven five-story brick dwellings, Horace E. Hartwell, architect; owner's name and cost not given.

Maitland Avenue, north side, 250 feet east Old Road, for one frame dwelling, by Catherine A. S. Kennion, owner; cost, $1,500.

Anthony Avenue, west side, 118.2 feet north of Burnside Avenue, for two frame dwellings, by Anne T. Vreeland, owner; cost, $4,500.

White Plains Road, east side, 150 feet south of Becker Avenue, for a frame store, by John Hargen, owner; cost, $200.

Broadway, east side, and north side of Van Cortlandt Lane, (Van Cortlandt Park,) for one frame stable, by City of New-York; cost, $5,000; also a frame shelter; cost, $6,000.

Popham Avenue, north side, 50 feet west of Montgomery Avenue, for one frame dwelling, by John Schreyer, owner; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 145.3 feet west of Washington Avenue, for a frame dwelling, by William Hennessey, owner; cost, $4,500.

No. 14 East Fortieth Street, by Adelaide Harris of 41 Wall Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $4,000.

No. 219 Hudson Street, by Beadleston & Woerz of 656 Washington Street, owners, alterations to a three-story and attic brick hotel; cost, $200.

No. 207 Eleventh Avenue, by Simpson & Dolen of 198 Eleventh Avenue, owners, alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $185.

No. 3,267 Third Avenue, by Margaret Commins, owner, alterations to a brick and frame dwelling and store; cost, $1,500.

Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, by City of New-York, alterations to a brick school; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, southwest corner of Melrose Avenue, by Andrew M. Davies, owner, alterations to two brick dwellings and stores; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, June 22.

150TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Samuel J. Ashley and wife to Edward E. Ashley $1

115TH ST, n s, 236 ft e of 7th Av, 100x100.11; Simon Sterne and wife to George W. Ruddell 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n s, 59.1 ft e of Taylor Av, 55.2x116.4x54x84.3; Alphonse Mernilliod to Johnston Armstrong 3,125

VILLA AV, w s, 260 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 5x100; Charles Schneider to Elise M. J. McMurray 1,600

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 221.1 ft n of curve opposite Monument, L. I., No. 124, 24th Ward, 39.4x98.6x35.6x81.7; Ralph O. Ives, as trustee, to George Armstrong 4,020

JEROME AV, e s, 238.1 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 50x100; Newbury D. Lawton and wife to Samuel H. Merritt and another 1

LEXINGTON AV, 62; Edith Stuyvesant Tresser to Margaret A. Goodridge 18,500

37TH ST, n s, 189 ft e of Park Av, 20x98.9; Thomas E. Harmer and others to James W. Henning 1

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 82d St, 64x22.6x64x22.6; Henry H. Lyman, as executor, to Edward H. Lyman 47,250

37TH ST, n s, 189 ft e of Park Av, 20x98.9; Thomas H. Harmer and another, executors, to James W. Henning 42,500

MOTT ST, 234; James Shea and wife to Nanle Happ 1

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 82d St, runs w 5x n 102.24 w 41.1x1x50.2x e 46.1 to avenue, s 102.4 to beg; Joseph Richardson to Dela G. Richardson 10

121ST ST, 19 West; Harmon G. Utley to Sarah A. Utley 1

135TH ST, 245 West; the Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association to Terence F. Maguire 41,300

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 19.10 ft s of 137th St, 17.6x90; Frederick Beck and Charles E. Runk and wives to same, ex property. 1

BOSTON POST ROAD, e s, 152.7 ft s w of 169th St, 20x124.2; Roderick O'Connor and wife to Edward G. Williams 5,000

111TH ST, 142 East; Henrietta W. S. Wilson and another, exrs, to Edward J. Murray 6,682

BOSTON POST ROAD, n s, at s w corner of property of David Smith, contains 10 862-100 acres, ½ part; Hugh J. Keley to Anthony McOwen 1

COMMONWEALTH AV, e s, 210.11 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100; H. P. Rose and wife to Andrew Thomae 600

CENTRE ST, n s, at north shore of Long Island Sound, at Pelham Bay, 400x irregular; Elizabeth D. Delancey, individually and as executrix, to William McAllister 1

WARREN ST, 124; Alfred L. White and wife to John A. Ely 28,500

BOULEVARD, w s, 27.11 ft s of 78th St, 20.2x107.1x20x104.8; Peter B. Olney, referee, to Elsie Olney 26,000

41TH ST, 128 West; Winifred Gaffney to Charles E. Coddington 100

57TH ST, s s, 395 ft w of 9th Av, 15x64.6x15x66.5; Ann Duffy to L. L. Cook.. 1

WEST END AV, n e corner of 90th St, 201.5 to 91st St x100; Mary A. King to Frank L. Smith 1

WEST END AV, e s, 26 ft n of 90th St, 100x100x150.5x100; Frank L. Smith and wife to William L. Crow and another.. 100

44TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Louis M. Lee to Isaac N. Brokaw. 50,000

135TH ST, 17 West; William J. Devlin and wife to Louis Flanders 18,900

108TH ST, 182 East; Louis W. Brandt to Mary Frick 19,150

162D ST, s s, 425 ft w of 10th Av, 125x199.10 to 151st St; William Kramer and wife to John C. Rogers 65,000

GRAND BOULEVARD, s e corner of 114th St, 100.11x100; Fannie E. Crowley and others to St. Luke's Home for Indigent Females 60,600

Recorded Leases.

SEIFERD, Joseph, to Christian Meyer and another; 1,601 1st Av, 6 11-12 years..... $2,100

KASSEL, Jeannette, to Solomon Noar; 34 Ludlow St, 5 years..... 1,080

BLESSING, Francis, to Mathew Cooney; East 126th St, 3 years..... 228

BLESSING, Francis, to Mathew Cooney; s w corner of 9th Av and 54th St, 5 years..... 1,500

DAVIES, Andrew M., to Landman & Sons; 2,863 and 2,865 3d Av, 5 years..... 3,300

Recorded Mortgages.

ARMSTRONG, George, to Ralph O. Ives, as trustee of Dennis Valentine, deceased; e s of King's Bridge Road, 221.1 ft n of curve in road, opposite Monument L I 124, 2 years..... $4,100

SAME to Alphonse Mernilliod; n s of King's Bridge Road, 86.1 ft e of Taylor Av, 3 years 950

SAME to same; n s of King's Bridge Road, 59.1 ft e of Taylor Av, 3 years.. 950

SAME to same; e s of Taylor Av, 130.2 ft s of Columbia Av, 1 year 900

BRACKEN, James, and wife to the Mercantile Co-operative Bank; e s of Crotona Av, 115.7 ft n of Tremont Av, (proposed,) secures bonds 6,400

BOEHLK, Frederic W., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 106 East 119th St, 1 month 5,000

BROWN, Margaret, to Simon E. Bernheimer and Josephine Schmid; n w corner of 6th Av and 11th St, 1 year..... 5,000

CROW, William L., and James W. Taylor to Francis M. Jencks; e s of West End Av, 26 ft n of 90th St, 1 year.... 90,000

COOK, Lillie L., to Ann Duffy; s s of 57th St, 395 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years.. 1,800

CLARK, Thomas B., and wife to the Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 144th St, 50.7 ft w of Rider Av, 1 year 4,000

ELY, John A., to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 124 Warren St, 1 year 20,000

EISENBART, Alwin, and wife to Evelyn Van Wart; w s of Boulevard, 27.11 ft s of 78th St, 3 years 23,000

FOLEY, John D., and wife to the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of Prince St, 100 ft s of Woodruff Av, installments.. 2,500

FITZPATRICK, Catharine, to William H. Moara; w s of 10th Av, 74.11 ft n of 139th St, 2 years 500

FLANDERS, Louis, to William J. Devlin; 17 West 135th St, 2 years 3,000

GOUSSET, Cyprien, and wife to Caspar A. Stock; n s of Prince St, 40 ft e of West Broadway, 1 year 20,000

GOLDSTEIN, Betsy, to William R. Wilder and others, trustees, &c., of John Baird, deceased; 250 Clinton St, 5 years 8,000

SAME to Solomon Bachrach; same property, demand 850

HENNING, James W., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 113 East 37th St, 2 years 30,000

HAPP, Nani, to James Shea; 234 Mott St, 5 years 15,000

HOFFMIRE, Grace A., and husband to the American Savings Bank; n s of 78th St, 99.9 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 5,000

HAPPEL, Henry, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1,503 Avenue A, 1 year 10,500

JENCKS, Francis M., and wife to William Crane and Adelina F. Sahler, executors of Benjamin W. Marriana, deceased; s w corner of West End Av and 97th St, 5½ months 10,000

LANDON, Edward H., to Henry A. C. Taylor; n w corner of Lexington Av and 34th St, 3 years..... 40,000

LEVY, Maurice, to Louis Rauchfuss; 253 Henry St, 5 years..... 23,500

McMURRAY, Elise J., to Charles Schneider; w s of Villa Av, 259.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 3 years..... 600

MERRITT, Samuel H., and wife, and Blanche V. Talbert to Newbury D. Lacton; e s of Jerome Av, 236.7 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 1 year..... 4,000

SAME to same; e s of Jerome Av, 236.7 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 1 year..... 3,000

McOWEN, Anthony, and wife to Hugh J. Kelly; n s of 134th St, 78.10 ft w of Brown Place; also n s of 134th St, 95.4 ft w of Brown Place, 2 years..... 6,000

NEUFER, George, and wife to Samuel L. Laderer; w s of Bathgate Av, between 176th and 177th Sts, 1 year..... 1,000

PICKEN, William, to Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 119th St, 301 ft e of Lenox Av, 3½ years, (two mortgages.) 25,000

SAME to same; n s of 119th St, 85 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 1-12 years, (two mortgages.) 156,000

PLATT, Richard G., to Citizens' Savings Bank; n s of 79th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 99,000

REIZLY, Jane, and husband, to E. Augustus Tweed; n s of Hampden St, 100 ft w of Grand Av, 3 years..... 3,000

RUDDELL, George W., to United States Trust Company of New-York; n s of 118th St, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years.. 23,000

SAME to Simon Sterne; same property, two years 5,000

RODGERS, John C., to William Kramer; s s of 152d St, 425 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years 55,000

SMITH, Frank L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of West End Av and 94th St, 2 years..... 12,500

SAME to same; e s of West End Av, 176.5 ft n of 90th St, 1 year..... 12,500

SPENCE, Arnot, to Clermont H. Wilcox, trustee, &c.; 70 West 71st St, 5 years.. 16,000

SAME to James H. Hervy; same property, 3 years 3,500

SENNELL, Charles S., to Mary E. Colvin; n s of 91st St, 175 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 3,000

ST. LUKE'S HOME FOR INDIGENT Christian Females to Jennie M. Crowley; s e corner of Grand Boulevard and 114th St, 3 years..... 24,000

SNIFFEN, Catharine, to Ann E. Mitchell and others, executors, &c., of Samuel B. Mitchell; 5 East 42d St, 3 years..... 100,000

THOMSEN, Carl, and wife to Max Hirsch; w s of 11th Av, 25 ft n of 179th St, 3 years 500

SCHULZ, Gertrude, to Gaetano Tagliabue; s w s of Lot 33, new map of Jerome, 3 years..... 700

SCHAEFER, Emil, to Louis E. Jessurun; e s of Stebbins Av, 184.11 ft n of Westchester, 10 days..... 1,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Lambert Suydam; n s of 101st St, 125 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year 50,000

BUONOCORE, Domenico, and wife to Eleonora Robusto and another; n s of Spring St, 80.4 ft w of Mott St, 3 years 1,000

HOWLAND, Francis N., and wife to Bradley & Currier Company, (Limited;) 68 East 114th St, 1 year..... 2,000

MAGUIRE, Terence F., to Thomas L. Reynolds; n s of 135th St, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 3 months..... 500

McGUIRE, Thomas J., and wife to James A. Innes, executor of John W. Innes; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 76.10 ft n of 130th St, 5 years..... 23,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARNEY, Charles T., and William E. D. Stokes to Francis M. Jencks..... $1

DEVLIN, William J., to Bertha Gantz.... 3,000

FURNALD, Francis P., to Francis M. Jencks 1

JACKSON, Henry H., Adrain H., and Stephen H., to Abigail H. Louderback, (two assignments)..... 4,000

JENCKS, Francis M., to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York..... 12,000

SAME to Francis P. Furnald..... 1

SAME to William N. Crane, guardian of Willam M. Crane..... 1

SAME to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 1

KIRCHER, Augusta, and others, executors of Louis Kircher, to trustee of Louis Kircher 20,000

KINNEY, Louise C., guardian, to Ethel C. Kinney, (five assignments)..... 5

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Home for Incurables..... 15,021

O'GORMAN, James A., to Mary Conlon.. 2,500

OGDEN, James W., to Emma Ogden.... 1

RODENBURG, Louis, executor of J. H. Doscher, to Mary A. Underwood..... 5,000

SAME to William Weismann..... 5,000

THE BRADLEY & CURRIER COMPANY (Limited) to Frank Dana..... 1,500

THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE Company to William C. Lutkins, trustee for A. M. Cameron..... 10,000

WILLIAMS, John P., to L. Josephine Williams, (two assignments)..... Gift

Lis Pendens.

3D AV, w s, 257.3 ft n of 168th St, 24.9x100; Edwin E. Dickinson, as receiver, &c., against William C. Davidson, (foreclosure of mortgages.)

44TH ST, 103 and 105, and 777 and 779 6th Av; Vincent Veters against Pompeo Maresi and Nicholas Conforti, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

ELTON Av, w s, 50 ft n of 159th St, 50x100; Richard Goehring and another against William Hudson and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

PROSPECT AV, e s, about 321 ft n of Tremont Av, or 177th St, 130x150.2; P. Zacobio against Benjamin S. Mead, owner and contractor..... $800

MORRIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 161st St, 95x85; Caroline Worth against Charles Eggers and Edward Bisslinger, owners and contractors 200

WEST END AV, 602 to 612; William A. Werner and Patrick Kullman against Diedrich Lange and Andrew Larsen, owners and contractors..... 210

60TH ST, 157 East; Jacob Bernardik against Rosa H. Kahn, owner and contractor 146

DIVISION ST, 123; David Rosenblum against Joseph Friedman, owner and contractor 460

WALKER ST, 117; Thomas H. Lewthwaite against Emma J. Kellar, owner and contractor 575

5TH AV and 134th St, s w corner, 99.11x 110; Schnatz and Massoth against Gunder Johnson, owner and contractor..... 3,240

8TH AV, 2,049 and 2,051; John Keller against George Martin and another, owners, and Frederick Stevenson, owner and contractor..... 165

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Sigma Chi of Cornell Alumni Association—principal office in Ithaca—to further social intercourse and the cultivation of feelings of brotherhood and good fellowship between its members, and the erection and maintenance of a chapter house for the use and enjoyment of its members. Directors—Francis J. Scratchley of New-York City, Ellis L. Aldrich and Frederick D. Herbert of Brooklyn, Herbert B. Royce of Middletown, and Addison C. Ormsbee of Newburg.

—Edward Weber & Co. of New-York City, to deal in stone, lumber, and other building materials; capital, $20,000. Directors—Wilson P. Marchbank of Newark, N. J.; Edward J. Dwyer of New-York, and W. A. Wright of Brooklyn.

—Investors' Chartered Company of New-York City, to deal in stocks, bonds, and other negotiable securities; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. F. Daniel, Oliver F. Malcolm, and Frank W. Graves of New-York City.

—The Cadwell Cabinet Company of Jamestown, N. Y., to manufacture woodwork, interior finish, and cabinet work; capital, $4,000. Directors—Eugene B. Cadwell and others of Jamestown.

BODIES OF JOHNSON AND WATTS.

Raised in the Great South Bay by Firing Heavy Guns.

BABYLON, L. I., June 22.—All doubt as to the fate of Frank Johnson